

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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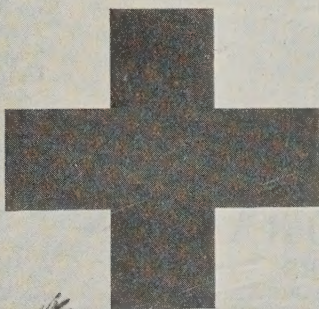
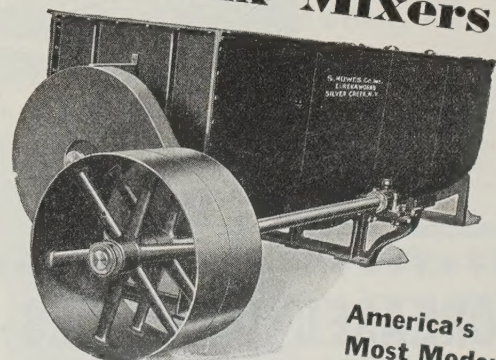
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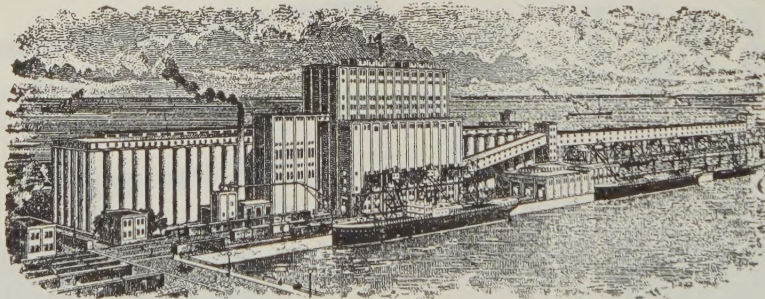
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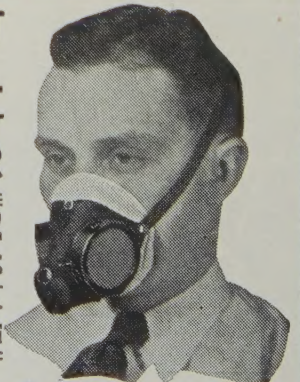
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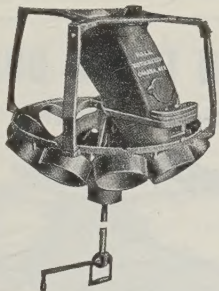
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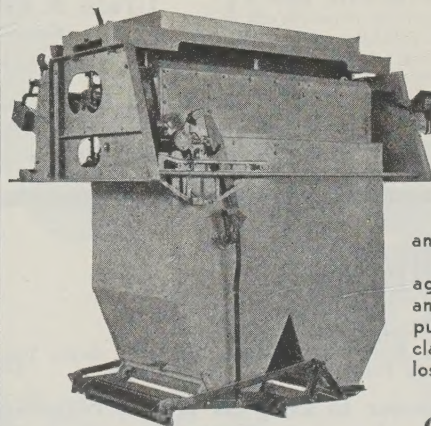
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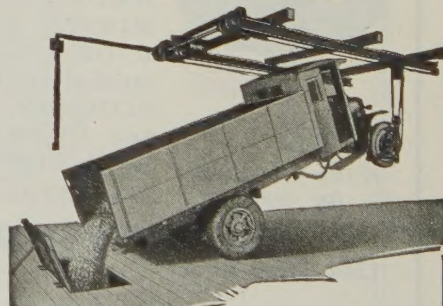
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FOR SALE—2 Sizer Pelleting Machines—extra dies—low price for quick disposal. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

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QUICK BUYER WANTED—10 Ton 22' Howe Address and Dump Scale. Fine bargain, \$165. Address 81W9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—Monarch Single Roller Mill—rolls 9x36—also 1 S. Howes Corn Cutter with 24" blade and 5" cutting knives at a bargain price. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

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FULGHUM OATS wanted, must be suitable for seed; let me know at once what you have. E. H. McCormack, 17 Sixth St., Bristol, Tenn.

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Grain & Feed Journals

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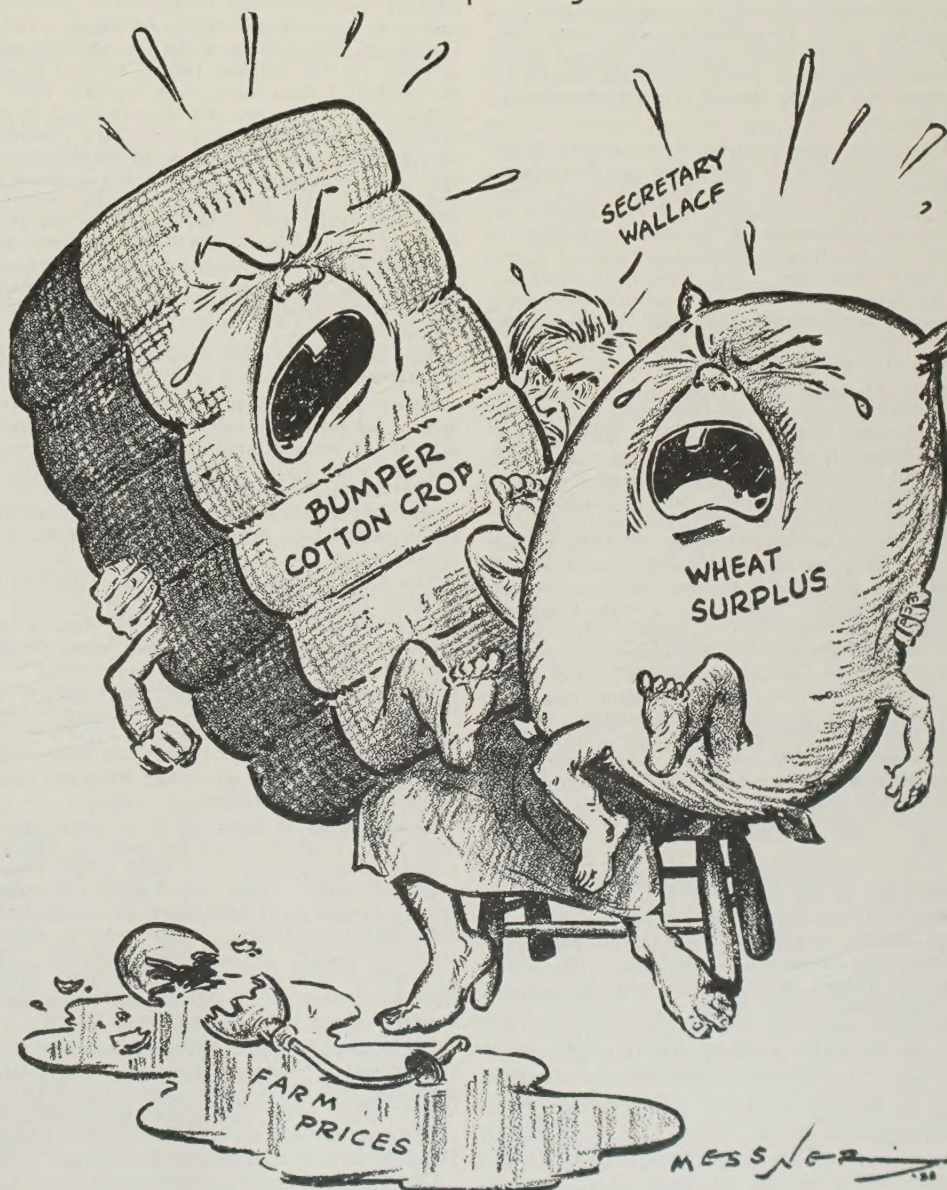
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K-R-O kills more rats than anything else, and yet it is absolutely harmless to live stock, poultry, dogs and cats. That's why it is the fastest selling exterminator in the country. K-R-O is made from specially imported squill bulbs, oven-dried in our own factory, and always uniform in strength. K-R-O conforms to the requirements of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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Sittin' Up o'Nights



From the Elmira (N. Y.) Star.



Two Kinds of Grain Called Oats

by MARSHALL C. RUMSEY

Sole Distributor in the U.S.A. of

ORIGINAL SVALOF SEEDS

(Svalof is Sweden's subsidized Plant Breeding Station)

Another year has rolled around. The value of genuine Swedish oats, especially the best Svalof varieties, is getting to be more realized. The thin type oat has taken its toll.

Even it, with its inability to take from the ground those minerals and nutriment which God intended oats should collect and pass on to the animals, has not lately given good yields. The thin type oat has succeeded in lowering the demand for oats and with it the market price for oats. The thin type can be made to meet the official oat grades, but even with a 60 to 70% shrinkage cannot be made to be the ideal oat for horses or poultry.

Today we find ourselves with two kinds of grain being sold as oats. One with the ability to take up the minerals and other nutriment essential to animal life, the other which can be sold for oats but really having an unknown value as a food for animals. This latter, the thin type oat so much lauded by several agricultural colleges, has never shown the results in feeding that has the plump, brittle-hulled Swedish oat.

Oat hulls have a value, they carry a large part of the minerals which the oats have been able to collect from the soil. The hull from the thin type oat though, in some varieties is a smaller percentage of the entire oat than in others, is tough and shreds when ground, leaving long hard fiber. This long fiber condition is not present when the best varieties of Swedish oats are ground. The hull is of a type which grinds up fine and from it the nutriment is more easily digested.

Oats, like any other crop, require moisture, and best results are obtained when an even, uninterrupted supply is available. In preparing land for oats, this item should be considered and soil should be so handled that all the water is stored that is possible, and a condition be made to conserve or retain this moisture for the plants. The water surplus should be stored in the soil below the seed bed level so that the roots will go into the moisture only to get the required water. Weeds are a poor thing to grow on the same land as grain. Of course, one can sow grain in heavy amounts to smother the weeds, but this is a poor way. The straw of grain in order to properly function must get sunlight. The way to get this sunlight to the full length of the straw is to sow grain north and south. A thin broadcast is preferable to east and west sowing as the east and west sowing forms a shade when the sun is brightest and highest, which is when it is in the south.

A good illustration of thin sowing was in a field sown in the thumb of Michigan in 1937. Nine acres of sugar beet ground was sown with 218 lbs. of Original Star Oats. This was three pecks by weight to the acre. The yield was 794 bushels of heavy oats, plus 60 bushels of light oats. This shows that even on this good land there was not enough nutriment to develop the entire potential crop from 24 2/9 lb. to the acre. You have often seen oats sowed as a nurse crop at one bushel to the acre, yield more than oats sowed on the same farm at 2 1/2 bushels to the acre. Clover is a good thing to sow with oats as it will form a shade to the ground and not shade the straw. This seeding of clover is not so essential when there is lots of humus in the upper topsoil.

Oats are a heavy feeder. That is why they are such a valuable feed on the farm. It is why they should sell for more than other feed. In order that oats shall set and fill well and furnish the elements they should to the animals, the growing crop should be furnished with phosphorus, calcium, potash, and what other minerals, some thirty possibly, that are lacking in the soil. Nitrogen should be furnished by a legume previously grown on the land. The other requirements are within a reasonable cost. With proper minerals available, clean land and thin seeding, there is little danger of loss from rust and other diseases when growing Swedish oats from close to Original Seed of the good Svalof strains.

You do not have to go through the central markets to dispose of your genuine Swedish oats of known variety. There are plenty of outlets at better figures than selling on grade. If you are in a position to put the Swedish oats in shape for the ultimate feeder, as high as 26c per bushel or even more, over ordinary oats is obtainable. If you are not in position to properly process Swedish oats there are concerns who will give good premiums for them to process. I have contacted sporting horse breeders and owners, also poultrymen of the country. They are ready to pay the value for the oats such as they want. The feed handlers are ready to handle the oat that is wanted by these people, who are willing to pay. The demand for the true Swedish oats is growing. It will continue to grow.

The best Svalof Oat varieties now released are described below:

Victory Oat, widely known the world over, best of all pure line selections. Grand Champion at the International at Chicago every year but two, since 1920. For years, the most popular oat from all standpoints in Northern United States and Canada. It is mid-season and has strong straw, its grain is plump, white, and very heavy.

Star Oats, considered with Golden Rain II to be great advances in breeding of white oats. It is a couple of days earlier than the Victory and grown with best results on good, water retaining soil. Bulk weight about seven-tenths of a pound less than Victory per struck bushel on the average. Weight per 1,000 kernels 35.9 grams as to Victory's 35.7 grams. Hulls 27.1% as to Victory's 27.5%. Liked even better than the Victory by those who have tried it. Grain white and fully as plump as Victory.

Golden Rain II Oats, about a week earlier than Victory, yields about the same as Victory. Grain carries golden color. Bulk weight nearly equal Victory's. Best for lighter or poorer soils. Weight per 1,000 kernels 34 grams, hulls .09% less than Victory. Grain plump, not as large as Victory as per figures shown. The growing of this oat should have more attention on account of its yellow hull which make available more food elements.

Eagle Oats, Svalof's latest outstanding variety, outyields Victory 6% to 8%. It is later maturing and has smaller seeds than Victory. Will weigh under same growing conditions, about one lb. less per struck bushel. Weight per 1,000 kernels 32.1 grams, percentage of hull 1.1% less than Victory, seeds white.

Buy no oat seed without a real name. When name of country of origin only is given, it is

very apt to be only feeding oats. Nearness to Original is important.

Forage Plants

The growing interest in favor of real permanent pastures and selected strains of grasses warrants those elevators located in producing sections of certain grasses, to introduce to their growers selected strains. Svalof being in the lead in bringing out selected strains, their strains should be seriously considered. Anyone really wanting selected strains should well consider the source from which they buy. In field seeds, within which selections have been made, there is more seed sold under a name which it is not, than seed true to variety. The first cost of foundation seed is of little consequence. The cost of the highest priced foundation seed dwindles to nothing by its first or second multiplication and with it you have something. There is Svalof Victoria Ryegrass, it is truly perennial, but as a big feeder it must be furnished with nutriment to keep it going. It is having a demand that will increase. There is also Svalof Brage Orchardgrass, an outstanding orchard grass, a consistent yielder of herbage and seed. Then there is the Svalof Svea Alsike, which in trials in this country has been found to be disease resistant, hardy, stands wet feet, to have noticeably good top growth, and to be a good seed setter. Can a section growing any of these types of grasses afford not to get these selected seeds to their growers? When the true seed is used it will make sales easy at a premium and make money for the section.

Listed below are some of Svalof forage plants. Those marked * are available this season.

- * Svalof Victoria Ryegrass
- * Svalof Brage Cocksfoot
- * Svalof Scandia II Cocksfoot
- Svalof Svea White Clover (Wild)
- * Svalof Svea Alsike Clover
- * Svalof Late Flowering Red Clover
- * Svalof Viking Red Fescue
- * Svalof Early Fescue
- * Svalof Late Fescue
- Svalof Rough Stalked Meadowgrass
- Svalof Fylking Kentucky Bluegrass
- Svalof Scandia II Bluegrass
- * Svalof Brome Grass
- Svalof Fox Tail
- * Svalof Gloria Timothy

Original Svalof oats and Svalof forage crop seeds are available in the U. S. A. only through the writer of this article. Further information and prices of Original Svalof seed; names of growers in the U. S. A. of Svalof varieties of oats; one to four years from original stock; U. S. A. growers of some of the forage crop seeds; and co-operators in this country who are distributing Svalof varieties of seeds from the surest sources, will be furnished upon requests addressed to MARSHALL C. RUMSEY, Batavia, New York.

Orders for original seed should be sent in before Dec. 12, and preferably in November.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FORTUNATELY the government still has \$13,064 to refund to the farm company of Dona Ana County, New Mexico, which, on Nov. 7, was awarded judgment by the United States Supreme Court for processing taxes paid under the repealed Bankhead Cotton Control Act. The Internal Revenue Bureau had ruled that only ginners were eligible for refund.

SHIPPERS report cars seen leaking grain in transit so seldom nowadays, we are convinced that all the box cars tendered to grain shippers for loading are in perfect condition. We know that our friends in the trade are not blind to such useless waste of grain, so our natural conclusion is that the railroads have burned all box cars which were unfit for transporting grain or else all the shippers have attained such perfection in the cooping of cars before loading that leaks no longer occur in transit. We feel certain that whenever box cars are seen leaking grain, the grain dealer who discovers the leak will quickly report all the essential facts relating thereto so that we can pass the information on to our readers for supporting their shortage claims.

THAT railroad managements have backed down from their well substantiated demand for a wage reduction argues a misplaced confidence that the Congress will do something for them. If the administration promise has been an increase in freight rates to enable the roads to earn the percentage return on investment guaranteed by the Interstate Commerce Act shippers will have reason to regret abandonment of the wage reduction and will be forced to divert more of the traffic to highway trucks. Wise management would retain for the roads their present strategic position under the law by extending the time for posting notices of wage reductions to a time later than the present permissible Dec. 1, meantime waiting to see what the administration will do for them.

WATER BARRELS containing a strong solution of calcium chloride have helped to extinguish so many grain elevator fires in their incipiency, it is no longer an easy matter to find a frame elevator which is not protected by water barrels and buckets placed at convenient points on every floor. As a rule, country elevators are so isolated they have small protection from the flames unless the protection is provided by the owner or operator. While handy fire extinguishers have proved most efficient, still the highest credit is given to water barrels and buckets for extinguishing the most fires. The expense of such protection is so small and the credit given for its installation by the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators and their contents is so liberal, none can afford to do without it.

DESCRIBING the Chicago Board of Trade as "a glorified crap game" in addressing the Commodity Exchange Administration does not degrade the Board of Trade as intended, but rather lowers the attorney who uttered the remark in the estimation of the gentlemen of the C. E. A. entrusted by Congress with the duty of supervising "crap games," in cotton, coffee, sugar, butter and eggs. Such intemperate language leads the court to question the argument of the attorney, defeating the purpose of his client.

REPORTING individual holdings for future delivery of any commodity is such an invasion of the private life of the individual that it seems hardly possible for any court to hold the regulation valid. For the regulation requiring the reporting of open interest in excess of 200,000 bus. there should be substituted an inquiry after the event by the state or federal authorities into any criminal attempts to manipulate the markets by cornering or short selling, leaving the individual to use his own judgment as to how much to buy and sell, and to do so without making any reports to government officials on what is essentially a private matter. Freed from reporting requirements speculators will again enter the market and boost prices to a point where wheat growers can profit while also raising the more distant futures to a premium affording warehousemen a profit on cash grain in store.

Strangling the Market for Farm Products

Speculative trade is dull, duller than it has been for years, principally because of governmental regulation and limitation of the futures markets and because of uncertain government operations in the cash markets. Sad to relate all of the government's activities are helping to depress the market for farm products. The bureaucrats ignorance of the needs of commerce prevents their understanding the controlling influences of the law of supply and demand.

If the restrictions, limitations and regulations of the C. E. A. drive all the speculators out of the grain markets so that processors and handlers of cash grain can not hedge against their holdings what margin must they buy wheat on in order to protect themselves against the vacillations of the markets? Without a steady market the risks of ownership will be multiplied indefinitely.

Without a safe place to hedge against their holdings processors and handlers of cash wheat would of necessity buy on a wide margin in hope of protecting themselves against the hazards of changing values. A war scare or a scourge of grasshoppers would put every owner on edge. Stable markets will be a thing of the past and owners will be at the mercy of the large processors.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 9, 1938.

MISSOURI TRUCKERS encountered more trouble at Eldora, Iowa, recently because they were detected selling coal in Hubbard and Rake, Iowa, without permits and without paying the state sales tax. While each was fined heavily, doubtless, they and many others will continue to ignore laws and the rights of others until more rigid laws and heavier fines are provided.

GRAIN BUYERS who leave their check books out on the counter for inspection or extraction of blank checks by Tom, Dick and Harry should be deeply interested in the experience of one Oklahoma elevator operator who suffered the loss of a check book recently, but had taken the unusual precaution to have bank submit all checks presented to it before paying so the owner of the check book will lose nothing to the midnight marauder who has been converting elevator's blank checks to his own use. Your friends will be deeply peeved to learn that your printed check they cashed is worthless.

The Country Buyer as a Bad Debt Collector

If the state legislatures numbered among their members more buyers of farm products, fewer laws would be enacted making buyers liable for the debts and products of shiftless farmers who are easily talked into buying everything purchasable with a lien on the coming crop.

It has long been unlawful for owners of farm products to sell products covered by a lien or chattel mortgage, but the fact that these liens prevent the giving of clear title to the property does not stop farmers selling their products although they know they are covered by a lien or chattel mortgage.

The regular grain dealer who daily buys grain in the open market always asks the stranger who tenders grain for sale if any liens are standing against the grain, and he obtains frequent reports from the county recorder to check against the ownership of grain offered by growers who forget and give their own names.

Naturally, if the farmer offering grain for sale has not clear title to the property, he cannot pass title to the grain buyer, and if the owner of the lien can trace the grain to the regular grain buyer, he will often collect for it just as the farmer who delivered the grain.

When the grain of strangers is dumped into a bin with the grain of many other growers, it is most difficult to trace it because its identity is destroyed. It has long been a custom with the landlords of many districts to notify grain dealers who buy in the open market of the identity of their tenants and of tenant's inability to give clear title to all of the grain grown on landlord's farm, but this custom does not prevail in all sections, hence, it behooves every grain dealer not only to keep a list of the landlords and tenants of the territory immediately tributary to his elevator in hope of avoiding payment for grain covered by a lien. It is neither fair nor reasonable that the regular grain dealers should be bound to collect landlord's rent or share of the crop for him.

The regular dealers of many sections have helped one another by exchanging information regarding customers and thereby closing the door to tenants who are not in position to give clear title to the grain they deliver. If landlords would strive to safeguard their own interests they would report their crops and their interests in the crops to all the established dealers in advance of harvest and thereby protect the regular dealers from becoming entangled in a landlord and tenant's dispute.

Grain dealers have been imposed upon so frequently through the delivery of grain by sellers who could not give clear title, that the printing of a clause on the face of every check to the effect that it

is given "*For grain free from all liens*" is becoming common practice of all buyers, but even this is not sufficient in all cases and the more vigilant buyers are increasing their watchfulness of strangers.

More Burocratic Interference with Commerce

Starting in Utah and Idaho the federal government has extended its purchasing direct from farmers into the Northwest and into Kansas and Nebraska, usurping the function of the country dealer.

The government is interfering in the export grain trade by subsidizing export sales of wheat and wheat flour by payments varying in amount from day to day.

In the Pacific Northwest the government has been buying about 100,000 bus. of wheat daily, disconcerting millers who do not know whether to accumulate wheat. Neither are exporters in that territory buying wheat. If the millers and exporters do not buy they will have no wheat. If they do buy the government might retire and prices drop, leaving them with holdings accumulated above the later market level.

It is rumored that at Chicago the government bought more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat in 48 hours, including yellow hard and No. 2 red, creating a temporary price bulge for the day.

The head of the A. A. A. said Nov. 2, "The farm administration is putting on some real sales efforts now to increase the movement of wheat under the export subsidy program." Two days later it leaked out that the vice pres. of the F. S. C. C. had gone abroad to act as super-salesman; but of real salesmanship we can expect nothing, rather an increase in the donation to foreigners who will be delighted to buy wheat below the market price at the expense of the American taxpayers.

The latest development is the sending out of trial balloons on the reaction of the public to a scheme to classify Americans into two groups, one composed of self-confessed paupers and the other consisting of self-respecting persons who work for their living and by strenuous efforts are self-supporting.

The pauper group are to have cards issued to them, as in Russia, entitling them to buy foodstuffs at reduced prices, while the self-respecting individuals who pay all the taxes are to be required to pay full market prices, plus sales and other taxes.

What this two-price domestic market proposal will do to the established machinery of distribution staggers the imagination. Just as the farmer buys corn from a neighbor so that he may have more of his own on which to chisel the government out of 20 cents per bushel on a loan so will the holder of a pauper's

food ticket procure all the foodstuffs possible for resale to a retailer or some friend not on relief. Another example of the certainty of abuse of the privilege is the excessive distribution of relief flour in New Orleans to the extent that retailers complain they have lost business in flour, the recipients having each become retailers to the extent of what they can not use themselves.

By its interference with trade the government is cutting down the profits and the volume of business which is the only source for taxation with which to continue experimentation in its social research laboratory.

By persisting with interference in business so many citizens will be forced to quit their profitable activities and go on relief that there will be no one to pay taxes, the budget will get still more out of balance until finally the experiment crashes. Before that comes let us hope the budget will be balanced, private enterprise be permitted to function freely without burdensome taxation and farmers be released from bondage. The other alternative is the totalitarian state with every citizen in slavery while suffering deprivation in food, clothing and shelter.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators storing grain on which the government has loaned money will no doubt exercise unusual caution in buying such grain until they are sure the money advanced has been repaid.

Yugoslavia 1938 corn estimates are as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Area harvested 6,584,000 acres (6,649,000), production 173,494,000 bus. (210,061,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

Protein in 412 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas State Inspection Department in the week ended Oct. 28 averaged 13.04%. The 393 cars tested by the Missouri State Department at Kansas City showed 12.89% protein. For both departments the average was 12.99%, against 12.75 a year ago.

Your Attitude

Once, out of all anguish and the sorrow of my heart,

I wrote a song, and put my pent-up passions in its art.

And the great world never heeded this soulful human groan,

For it bore a burden infinitely heavy of its own.

Once, out of all happiness and joy within my breast,

I made a little song, and blithely sent it on its quest.

And the great world, with its infinitely many joys divine,

Still had room and instant welcome for this little song of mine.

—William Dix in "The Optimist's Good Morning."

Government Corn Reaches Terminals

Thousands of carloads of corn owned by the federal government have been arriving at terminal markets during the past three weeks from country elevators loading cars with corn hauled in by farmers from their sealed cribs.

On Oct. 24 Chicago received 1,289 cars of corn, more than one-half of which was owned by the government. Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Louis also participated in the receipts of government corn.

All this corn came under government ownership when the growers decided not to pay off their 50 and 57-cent per bushel loans on corn in cribs on their farms, which had been sealed as security. The terms of the loan were without recourse, so when the market value of the corn was less than the loan the government could not have recourse to a deficiency judgment, and is forced to take the corn in satisfaction of the debt.

The peak of the present movement of government corn to terminals is over. The amount sealed was about 47,000,000 bus. About 30 per cent is being bought back at the country market price for feeding or is being re-sealed, leaving about 30,000,000 bus. to move to market.

Disposition of the corn hauled to country stations by farmers is being directed by Ivan C. Harden at Chicago, acting for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The country elevator operator is paid 2 cents per bushel for handling into car. Mr. Harden telegraphs the elevator operator instructions to bill the car to a named elevator company in a named terminal market, where the C. C. C. has contracted with the warehousemen for storage space. If the corn is not in condition to store it is turned over to a commission merchant to sell on the floor by sample. In the terminal elevator the corn remains the property of the C. C. C., subject

to the contract to pay the warehousemen 1 cent per bushel for handling in and out and 6 cents for storage, this agreement expiring July 1.

It is claimed, but doubted, that the corn taken by the government in default will be processed and then distributed by the F. S. C. C. thru relief agencies. The quantity of corn acquired under present and future loans promises to be too great to be disposed of in this manner.

At the price level now prevailing the amount of corn to be sealed under loan on the 1938 crop promises to break all records.

In the late fall of 1933, when corn loans were made available to all farmers who agreed to participate in the 1934 corn-hog program, the price of corn was around 10 to 15 cents per bushel below the loan rate in most of the corn belt states. Corn prices advanced from October to January, but during the early months of 1934 the price of corn in Iowa was still about 8 cents below the loan rate, in Nebraska about 11 cents below, and in Illinois about 3 cents below. In that year 271,000,000 bus. of corn was placed under the loan.

In 1937-38, when the loan was available only to producers who had co-operated with the agricultural conservation program, the cash price of corn in these three states during the winter months was about the same as or slightly above the loan rate, and a total of only about 48,000,000 bus. was sealed.

It is estimated that around one-half of the corn producers in the commercial corn producing area this year have not exceeded their corn acreage allotment and are, therefore, eligible for the loan.

Estimates of the amount to be sealed under loan on the new crop run as high as 400,000,000 bus.

Many farmers are buying corn of their neigh-

bors or from the local elevator man, for feeding, and sealing their own corn for a loan. They can sell to the government for 57 cents and buy locally at various prices depending upon distance from market, ranging from 29 to 39 cents per bushel, profiting about 20 cents per bushel at the expense of taxpayers.

The great reduction in the number of animals on the farm during the drouth years has *not* been fully made up, and the farmers are short of hogs and cattle to feed. With good prices now ruling for fatted animals, and cheap corn, they will be fed generously but there still will remain a large surplus of corn to be disposed of by the government.

This situation of impending and increasing holdings by government is precisely the condition that discourages private investment in corn. No clue is available as to the merchandising policy to be followed by the government in disposing of its corn; and even were a policy announced, the government could change it over night. Already the government is the largest individual interest in the corn market; and the tendency during this uncertainty is for speculators to remain aloof and for prices to decline to low levels, to the great loss of farmers who are not eligible for loans.

Proso for Fattening Swine

The results of four series of pig fattening trials, comparing shelled corn, ground barley, and ground proso millet seed, are summarized in South Dakota Sta. Bulletin 316. Tankage, alfalfa hay, and a mineral mixture supplemented the grain in each trial, and all feeds were fed by the free-choice method.

In the first trial, medium-ground red proso proved to have only 60 per cent of the feeding value of shelled corn. In the three subsequent trials finely ground red proso was about 93 per cent as valuable as shelled corn, and the consumption was practically the same on the two types of ration. In two trials in which both ground red proso and ground white proso rations were included, considerably more grain and also more tankage was consumed per 100 lb. of grain on the white proso ration. Barley appeared to be intermediate between shelled corn and ground red proso in feeding value.

Dust Explosion Wrecks Feed Mill

A terrific dust explosion wrecked the feed mill of Bolmeier Bros. and rocked the village of Erie, N. D., about 10 a. m., Oct. 22. John Allan, operator of the mill, escaped injury and possible death when he stepped from the building just before the blast.

The explosion completely wrecked the top half of the small mill building. Altho some grist was being ground at the time, the windows and doors were closed. As a consequence the roof was blown up to settle back topsy-turvy on the bulged side walls of the upper part of the frame structure.

Volunteers put out the fire that followed. But they evidently failed to completely extinguish all smoldering embers, for an insurance inspector poking around the ruins a few hours after the explosion, smelled smoke and ferreted out the beginning of another blaze in an overhead hopper.

A generator type magnetic separator ahead of the attrition mill was found exerting a magnetic pull of about 20 pounds to the square inch in an inspection after the explosion as well as 40 days earlier and was eliminated as a possible cause. But when the attrition mill was dismantled, one plate was found to have a small corner broken off. Insurance authorities credit this with having caused the explosion. "The plates had worn until it was necessary to set them up tight for a good job of grinding," read a report. "This may have resulted in breaking of the plate, or flinty stone or other non-magnetic material may have gone thru the mill."

"The loss," comments mutual fire insurance authorities, "suggests the desirability of construction features which will release explosion pressures without wrecking the entire building."



Dust Explosion Wrecked Bolmeier Bros. Feed Mill at Erie, N. D.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

"Commerce" Under Wage and Hour Act?

Grain & Feed Journals: We ship our grain to Chicago and would like to know if we come under the wage and hour act as being engaged in commerce. Also we buy some coal and lumber from outside the state to be retailed.—Illinois Dealer.

Ans.: Sec. 3, paragraph (b) of the Act defines commerce as:

"Commerce" means trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several states or from any state to any place outside thereof.

Employees engaged in such commerce come under the Act, with certain exceptions, and their employers must grant them the hours and wages prescribed by the Act, by the administrator or the industry committee.

Shipment of grain from a point in Illinois to Chicago is not commerce as defined in the Act.

It is doubtful whether the purchase of goods outside the state for shipment into the state can be held to be commerce under a strict interpretation of the Act, which specifies in the definition above quoted "from any state." To be all-inclusive some court might hold the Act should have read "to any state" from any place outside thereof, in which case the buyer of goods from outside the state would not come under the Act.

Since the Act provides for fine and imprisonment for violation the courts will construe it strictly on the theory that ignorance of the law excuses no one and that to be bound by any law its language must be definite in its application.

Opinion is general that many court decisions will be required to clarify the provisions of the Act and define its application to merchants and manufacturers.

Seven Employee Limit on Exempt Elevators?

Grain & Feed Journals: I read in the last number of the Journals information from the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, that the Washington office of the administrator of the wages and hours act has ruled that to be exempt under the wages and hours act a country elevator must not have more than seven employees.

Is this correct?—H. H. Emerson.

Ans.: Administrator Andrews did issue a regulation defining area of production as the immediate locality of the plant handling farm crops, if the plant has not more than seven employees.

Nowhere in the law is the administrator given authority to set the number of employees.

A careful reading of the entire act indicates that Congress had in mind not the size of an industry, but its character, so that a country grain elevator handling crops from its immediate locality performs the same service whether it has 7 or 8 employees or more and is exempt.

As soon as this is made clear to the administrator he can be expected to rescind this part of his definition, confining its application solely to area.

The administrator feels that his interpretations are not final, but are tentative, issued under pressure, without the fullest information, and invites any interested person to make application in writing for a change in the regulation increasing or decreasing the maximum number of employees.

Individuals, firms or corporations taking up with the administrator this matter of how many employees in an exempt country elevator should refer to Section 536.2 issued Oct. 21, on area of production and to Section 536.3 inviting applications for amendment.

Should the administrator still be of the opinion that he has power under the law to prescribe the number of employees in an exempt industry there is nothing an employer can do about it until he is made defendant in court in a suit brought by a disgruntled employee or the Department of Justice under Section 16 of the Act, or until the administration issues

an order directed against him individually, when he can appeal under Section 10 of the Act to any U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which court can be expected to throw out the employee limitation as beyond the powers of the administrator under the law.

Application of Wage Act to Intrastate Commerce?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it true that the wages and hours act applies to concerns whose business is 20 per cent interstate?—F. J. S.

Ans.: An earlier interpretation of the law by Administrator Andrews fixing the percentage at 20 was promptly rescinded later by him, making the regulation effective if the interstate commerce amounted to 50 per cent of the business.

The law does not apply to firms doing an intrastate business.

Two concerns may be located in the same town in the same line of business near a state boundary so that one of them doing 45 per cent interstate business is not affected while the other doing 55 per cent of its business with patrons in the other state comes under the law.

Buying Mortgaged Wheat from Trucker?

Grain & Feed Journals: One day we bought a load of Wheat from a trucker and gave him a check for the Wheat.

Next morning a banker in an adjoining town called us up and said this wheat belonged to a party other than the trucker, and that they held a mortgage of record on same. What is our status and rights in a case of this kind?—The Robinson Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Ans.: The burden rests on the banker of proving to the satisfaction of buyer or to the court that the wheat delivered by the trucker was covered by a chattel mortgage, that the mortgage had been filed for record and that the description of the farm where grown was sufficiently detailed to enable third party to identify the crop. It must be proved that the wheat delivered was the wheat covered by the mortgage.

Assuming that the banker's allegations are true the buyer must settle with mortgagor and mortgagee by coming to an understanding of the total amount due both, and giving a check payable to both jointly, and stating on its face that it is in full payment for grain described in the specified chattel mortgage. If grower's note secured by the mortgage is past due, so the bank under its terms has sole title to the grain check may be made payable to bank only; but the buyer is not liable for the face of the note and interest thereon but only for the value of the grain if that happens to be less than the amount due the bank under its mortgage.

Following are some court decisions on grain chattel mortgages:

Recovery of Mortgaged Wheat.—Where purchaser of mortgaged wheat had mingled the wheat with other grain, mortgagee could sue purchaser without first demanding from purchaser the wheat so sold, since such demand would have been unavailing.—Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. v. Mulvaney, Supreme Court of Colorado. 205 Pac. 525.

Unrecorded Mortgage on Grain.—Where a mortgagor of an unrecorded chattel mortgage on grain sold it to a bona fide purchaser for value who had no knowledge of the mortgage, the purchaser acquired a title thereto free from any claim of the mortgagee under his mortgage.—Fischbach v. Garrison Milling & Elevator Co., Supreme Court of Colorado. 102 Pac. 895.

Chattel Mortgage Void for Lack of Definition.—A chattel mortgage on 75 acres of corn to be grown, not specifying which 75 acres out of 100 actually planted was intended, never became a lien, even between the parties, there being no way to tell which 75 acres was meant.—Kleba v. Missouri Meerschaum Co., Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 257 S. W. 174.

Description in chattel mortgage as covering undivided two-thirds interest in crops to be grown on certain described land held insufficient to mortgage corn planted thereafter.—Dinneen

v. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Supreme Court of South Dakota. 214 N. W. 811.

Proving Corn Covered by Mortgage.—In action for conversion of corn alleged to have been purchased from mortgagor by defendants, where evidence, as to identification of corn purchased, was confusing and contradictory, and direct evidence was available, but was not used, trial court's finding that corn purchased was not covered by mortgage will not be disturbed.—Moorhead State Bank v. DeCou, Supreme Court of Iowa. 204 N. W. 221.

Description.—To constitute a valid chattel mortgage on crop to be grown by mortgagor during season named on a definite area of land, agreement must definitely and certainly state that lien is given, and describe crop to be grown, so as to give notice to the world that another than grower is owner of crop until defeasance is accomplished. Corinna Seed Potato Farms, Inc. v. Corinna Trust Co., Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. 131 Atl. 307.

Check Indorsement as Lien Protection?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there any "phrase" or "notation" one can put on the back of check issued for grain that will protect him, in case the grain is mortgaged? It is our understanding that these will not help when it comes to a "showdown," but might have a moral effect.—Mid-West Mills, Abilene, Kan.

Ans.: By printing on the face of check the clause, "For grain free from all liens," seller of the grain is forced to verify that statement. Any farmer who endorses such a check given for grain which he knows is covered by a lien, is guilty of misrepresentation and fraud.

If he is a responsible farmer, it should not be difficult to collect from him any loss incurred by his delivering grain covered by a lien or chattel mortgage. However, if the farmer is judgment proof, then about the only thing accomplished thru printing or writing the clause on face of check is to prove seller to be a swindler. With such convincing proof of seller's guilt it should be easy to obtain judgment for loss on the grain.

John C. Gall, counsel of the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n, has given an opinion that, "Having in mind the purposes of the act, we are clearly of the opinion that at least so long as the total weekly compensation of an employee is not reduced, there can be no violation of the wages and hours act by a change in his wage rate, provided such change does not carry the regular rate below 25 cents an hour for the first forty-four hours and 37½ cents an hour thereafter.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 17, 18. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 27 and 28.—Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 3. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Southwest (formerly Hotel Kansas Citian), Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.

Dec. 8.—Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

Jan. 16, 17.—Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Saulbaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 23, 24. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 25, 26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The Farm Problem and the Grain Dealer

An address by Otto Bast, President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

It is better sometimes to be blind
To the faults of our Government or some poor
fellow being,
Than to view them with vision unkind
When there is good we ought to be seeing.

It is better sometimes to be dumb
Than to speak just to be criticizing,
Though it seems to be given to some
To recall only traits both mean and despising.

It is better sometimes to be deaf
Than to hear only lying promises,
Though there is nothing so low as theft
Or a good name destroyed by a slander.

In speaking to you, I shall endeavor to be blind to the many faults of our Government and the individuals who make up its personnel, and I shall try to see only the good that they have promised. I shall try to be dumb rather than criticizing, for, after all, name-calling gets us nowhere, and nothing is to be gained by relating the objectionable things that have transpired. I shall try to be deaf to the insincere promises that have been so often repeated and never fulfilled.

Our industry, of which we are so proud, is on the defensive, so in taking stock of it, I sometimes wonder if we have not overlooked a few essential things in our efforts to become successful business men. Always when people are in distress they turn to an outside agency, and, as has always been the case in this country, it is the free ear of the politician. For too long we have "let George do it," which has included the explaining of our policies and practices by the professional agitator and the self-styled reformer.

If there are any weaknesses in our system of marketing, we cannot say that the politicians have not pointed them out to exaggerate them. Now let us consider whether or not the time has passed when we may correct these errors and still save our industry. I am a great believer in the resourcefulness and the integrity of the men engaged in the grain trade. It takes nerve to make money; it takes genius to reach greatness; it takes courage to be successful, and we know from experience that no one of us can gain success by waiting.

About all we hear in conversation today between men of our trade is criticism of the system that now regulates our business. I have often stated that I do not object to Government regulation of business, provided the Government confines its activities to regulation; but I do severely object to a regulation that restricts and strangles a business through political patronage, economic coercion, prejudice, and favoritism.

Lest I be misunderstood, I want to state very frankly that I am making a non-political appeal to what I hope is a non-political group. We have at all times vigorously opposed the passage of laws that we thought were detrimental to the interests of the farmer, and we will continue to do so; but when a bill has become a law, we have, and always will, co-operate in every way possible with the officials appointed to administer it to make the law as practical and workable as possible.

I have a great deal of respect for the many men in the different Government agencies whom it has been my privilege to deal with. I have found them fair, and very anxious to administer their duties in the most practical and economical method. My criticism is going to be directed more at ourselves for having been too busy to see the trend of things, and for having permitted the growth of a bureaucracy to the extent where it is now a virtual dictator of every producer, processor, and handler of all

commodities produced by the American people.

It is a curious and an unnatural condition of public sentiment which makes it a difficult thing in America for a successful business man to enter into political activities without subjecting himself to suspicion as to the honesty of his purpose, or to doubt as to the possibility of his benefiting his fellowmen. We have all, as business men, neglected our political duties simply to gain a livelihood, and we are now paying for our folly by finding ourselves without power to protect that livelihood from public assault, except through either direct or indirect purchase of the right.

The reason we find ourselves in this position is because of the long neglect of our political action during these years of accumulating, and we now realize that the business man cannot afford to rest content with simply voting on returning election days and be careless as to the men selected for public positions or the acts performed by them. We realize after our years of neglect and indifference that if we now thrust ourselves into the strife, our sincerity is inquired into and our motives doubted. It is lamentable indeed that our average citizen does not manifest a high esteem for a public official. Therefore, no one aspires to most of these public positions except for political and economic gain, and for the purpose of building up around himself and his group greater patronage to perpetuate it in office and control.

When we consider the unlimited power given by our law-makers and already enacted laws, we stop and wonder why we have not given more thought to the integrity and capability of those we have supported for office. Instead of these laws, under which we have felt so secure, giving us the protection that we had hoped for, we find that they are defeating the very purpose for which they were created, for we have too often placed the taxing power under the control of those who have no direct personal interest in the rate of tax to be imposed.

In giving you this resume of what in my estimation is responsible for the greater part of the ills and difficulties we find ourselves in, I wish to state that we are today in a better position to gain audience in Washington and to speak with greater authority than ever before in the history of the National Ass'n. I am very proud of what the National has accomplished in the past year through our temporary affiliation with the Grain Council, which has now been made permanent. Thanks to our worthy Executive Vice-President, Ray Bowden, we now have the confidence of every prominent official in the Department of Agriculture, and I predict that this confidence will never be betrayed. It is now up to us back in the country to see that men who really have the best interests of agriculture at heart are sent down there to support and protect the necessary legislation.

The farm problem is no longer political; it has gotten 'way beyond that. We all realize the necessity of helping the farmer; we appreciate his predicament. We also know, however, that it is impossible to legislate prosperity, or to build up a Utopia by the wave of a wand; to prosper by producing less, or by one-half the people working to support the other half in idleness. We all appreciate most the things we acquire by working for them, but it seems we have all neglected to protect the things that we have worked hardest to secure.

All are probably more or less familiar with a lot of new schemes and proposals to be presented to Congress, the most prominent of which is a bill to guarantee cost of production

to the wheat grower, making it a prison offense for anyone to purchase wheat from the farmer for less than the parity price, which, by the way, is \$1.38 on the farms. We all know that if it were possible to enact such legislation, it would absolutely destroy our futures market, which is one of the talking points advanced by Mr. McAdoo in favor of this bill.

We also realize that should cost of production be guaranteed the farmer on wheat, it would be only a matter of hours until the same thing would be demanded for other products grown on the farm. And, after all, why would not every grower be entitled to the same consideration as the wheat grower? Wheat is not the largest crop we grow, by any means. But I just cannot get excited about this proposed legislation or even believe that it can get very far in the House or Senate, for I am of the opinion the greatest opponent of this bill has not been heard from to date; namely, the consumer. I feel that united effort on the part of the consumer, who, after all, represents practically all of the people of the United States, would quickly defeat the measure, unless the working man were given assurance that his wages would be raised accordingly. This in itself, of course, would defeat the purpose of trying to legislate a parity price for the producer.

Another recent statement attributed to the President of the United States indicates that the Administration at the next session will work out a farm bill that will be of great benefit to the farmer and give him adequate relief by affording him: first, a fair price for home consumption; second, an allotment based on bushels instead of acres; third, fair treatment of family farms, very much in line with the two-price system proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rest assured that efforts to procure for the farmer all the benefits that the act proposes to give him will not be abandoned, and many new schemes will be tried. We can write here and now the outcome of all these experiments. The pouring of hundreds of millions of dollars into recent schemes has resulted in giving to the farmer for his commodity the lowest prices in terms of gold ever known. I attribute a great deal of this decline to the practical destruction of our futures market, and the remainder to the attempts on the part of our Government to circumvent the law of supply and demand.

Grain men as a whole have been falsely accused of trying to reduce prices, whereas we all realize that the greater the return to the farmer, the more prosperous our business is bound to be; that we can and do buy on a better margin in times of high prices than in times of low prices; that a happy, prosperous farmer makes for a more prosperous community and a pleasanter relationship all around; that the average public participant in the market is always on the bull side and is always looking for higher prices, regardless of what level prices may reach.

I honestly believe if this whole farm situation were left entirely to the resourcefulness of the grain trade and the producer, and if present restrictions on futures trading and other regulations were removed, that we would see a big upturn in prices. I firmly believe that if and when our trade is called upon for a solution of our farm problem, we will have one, and be pleased to present it.

The forthcoming session of Congress can make a positive contribution to enduring business recovery and be helpful to agriculture by correcting obvious defects in our existing regulatory laws, and, above all, by adopting a more prudent Government fiscal policy. Sentiment favors these legislative objectives, and I feel that even our officials recognize that hindering restrictions and bigger federal deficits are not conducive to genuine business revival, and that public admission of errors committed would do much to restore confidence and give aid and comfort to our current upturn in business.

[Continued to page 397.]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Why Shrink Wheat Growers Market?

Grain and Feed Journals: What is the purpose of the government in requiring my broker to report me whenever I buy 200,000 bushels or more of wheat?

Does the government buro tell the wheat growers, or anyone else, that I am boosting their market by buying futures?

I can see how other traders would be interested in what I am doing, but they could use the information to my disadvantage. It might help to discourage all buyers and drive the more influential speculators out of the market.

Producers of leading commodities are always delighted to contact a large buyer and take every precaution to keep his buying power and his name and address to themselves. Naturally, I object to having my purchasers disclosed or advertised, and resent the attempt of the Futures Administration to supervise my private purchases. I can buy or contract all the building materials, clothes or shoes I wish, for delivery whenever I wish, without being required to report purchase to any buro, board or commission; but the minute I buy grain for future delivery in excess of 200,000 bushels, I am subject to bureaucratic surveillance and regulation.

I do not understand WHY buyers of any quantity of grain for future or immediate delivery should be considered or treated as a culprit.

I feel that this unreasonable limitation of the wheat buyer's freedom of action shrinks the producer's market and prevents the registration of true values in the public markets.—Karl Dunkleburg.

Lock Up Your Check Book

Grain & Feed Journals: Suppose we should have notified you before that about two or three weeks ago a party by the name of Frank G. Kotera broke into our Alcorn elevator and stole our check book containing something like 200 blank checks and started in right off the bat making out checks for amounts running from \$16.00 to \$30.00. We think he is cashing them at hotels principally, but some have been cashed at stores. Worked through Kansas to Lincoln, Neb., and other points in that state into Cheyenne, Wyo., and the last one that came in was from Denver, Colo.

This bird is pretty smart. In some cases the way he got by was to stop at a certain town and mail the check to himself by registered mail to some hotel at another point, which made the deal look authentic. For instance this is how he put his first check over on the Fred Harvey house at Wellington, Kans. The registered letter was there for him when he came down next morning and the manager naturally thought when he saw him open the mail that it was all right.

It seems that his wife is traveling with him. Presumably she writes the check out to Frank G. Kotera and he endorses it. This is his real name.

The moral of the story is this: We have cautioned our country elevator men to keep their checks under lock and key as this same thing happened to us in a light degree in the past. Of course we are not the loser as our checks are cleared through the office here before we pay them. In other words, the check is more of a draft and has to be presented to us and not charged to our account.—Feuquay Grain Co., Enid, Okla.

Farmers Buying and Sealing Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Corn is being-picked, and that is about all they are doing. What has been delivered to elevators has been delivered with 50% of the shucks on it. It is good quality, only had one car in here grade below No. 4 and that was heating. Quite a little of it is grading No. 3 and one car graded No. 2 from Western Indiana. In this particular locality farmers are selling very little corn, and not much of it is being sealed.

One small grain dealer told us he was busy delivering all the corn he could buy to one farmer, who was sealing it, getting 61c a bushel from the government for it. Said he wouldn't feed it or do anything else with it unless the price got above 61c, then he would pay his loan and resell the corn or use it. He is making about 26c a bushel on the deal, which isn't so bad.

While it doesn't look like a square deal it is legitimate as long as the wise boys at Washington think they can control both the markets and production. Up to this time I have sworn not to ask for any money from the government on my farm, but when next year rolls around I am going to sign up like most of them are doing and take whatever the government is willing to hand me.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Railroads Transport 40,000 Bushels Corn, Trucks 425,000

Grain & Feed Journals: From Marshall and Slater, Missouri, this year about 40,000 bus. of corn moved out by rail on which the Railroads realized about \$3,500 in revenues, but, an additional 425,000 bus. moved out of these TWO towns on which the Railroads tried to collect about \$65,000 in revenue, but got not one cent. It all moved by trucks.

Had the Railroads published REASONABLE RATES on these movements, they

could have realized about \$32,000 instead of \$3,500, and possibly more than that had we proper truck regulations.

Is it any wonder we have a railroad crisis when carriers grab \$3,500 and pass up \$28,500 in revenue on ONE movement from TWO stations? Wouldn't you like to know what the figures would look like from ALL stations where corn moved by truck?

In addition, it cost taxpayers, over and above tax collections from these truckers about \$23,375 to build and maintain roads and streets to move this 425,000 bus. or about 5½c for EACH bushel.

This seems unbelievable, but it is true. Highways, roads and streets cost Missouri \$47,000,000 a year ABOVE revenues, and other states have similar annual deficits for subsidizing Highway Transportation.—Russell Grain Co., by S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Kan.

Unfair Practices Law Invalid

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has dismissed a judgment by the district court of Douglas County granting an injunction at the request of state officials restraining Jacob Ruback of Omaha from selling 2 pounds of coffee below cost and from continuing to advertise the intended sale of such goods and others at cut-rate prices.

The Supreme Court held that the section of the 1937 state unfair practices act which prohibited the sale or advertising of any merchandise below cost plus 6 per cent, "which may lessen, injure, destroy, prevent, hinder or suppress the competition of competitors," was "indefinite and uncertain."

Altho refraining from passing on the act's constitutionality, the Supreme Court said: "The constitutional guarantees of our bill of rights contemplate that every person legally possesses the right of acquiring absolute and unqualified title to every species of property recognized by law, with all rights incidental thereto, and, in connection with the rights of personal liberty, it includes the right to dispose of such property in such innocent manner as he pleases, and to sell it at such prices as he can obtain at fair barter."

Grain imports in September included 960,000 bus. wheat and flour, 13,000 bus. corn and 2,000 bus. rye; against 453,000 bus. wheat and flour, 5,733,000 bus. corn and no rye, in September, 1937.

R. A. Jeanneret Passes On

Roland A. Jeanneret, 52, who had been associated with the Kansas City grain trade most of his active career, until his retirement two years ago, passed away Nov. 2 at St. Margaret's hospital in Kansas City. He had been ill since Sept. 6.

Mr. Jeanneret was president of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1930, when he was only 43 years old. A native of Kansas City, his business career began with 6 years in the traffic department of the Kansas City Southern Railway. On June 1, 1909, he entered the employ of the Moore Grain Co., the name of which was changed to Moore-Seaver Grain Co. three years later, when Mr. Jeanneret was elevated to the position of sec'y-treasurer.

Mr. Jeanneret was elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1918. For five years he served on its transportation com'te. In January, 1926, he was elected a director. A two year term in this position was followed by the second vice-presidency. The first vice-presidency and the presidency followed naturally. Mr. Jeanneret was active also in the Kansas City Grain Club, and served this body one term as its president.

With Moore-Seaver Grain Co., Mr. Jeanneret was most active in handling coarse grains, a field in which he developed a wide acquaintance.



R. A. Jeanneret, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

Iowa Dealers Study Grades and Truck Laws

A combined grain grading school and regional meeting under the auspices of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and the Sioux City Grain Exchange attracted nearly 150 grain dealers from Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota when it met in the rooms of the Exchange at Sioux City, Ia., Sunday, Nov. 6.

W. B. Combs, of the extension service, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Paul Larson, chief grain inspector for the Sioux City Grain Exchange, and W. H. Marriott, sec'y of the latter body, were leaders in organizing and conducting the grain grading school that lasted thruout the morning. The studies included sampling and grading methods for applying the federal grain standards to wheat, corn, and barley.

Trucker Merchants

RON KENNEDY, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, reviewed the legislative program of the ass'n, stressing the trucker-merchant problem. "Itinerant trucks have no base of operations in Iowa," he declared. "This makes prosecution difficult when they are guilty of questionable dealings or of violating state laws.

"The remedy is to license such trucks, and place them under bond. Our ass'n is cooperating with the Associated Southwest Producers & Distributors, a body encompassing many businesses interested in this problem, which is seeking adoption of uniform trucker-merchant laws in all mid-western states."

Feed Taxes

"The Western ass'n is also seeking a ruling," said Mr. Kennedy, "that will earmark the \$45,000 annually collected in Iowa in feed registration fees for enforcement of Iowa's feed law.

"This was the original intent of the law. But collections have been taken into the general tax fund, and the feed law enforcement officials have been left with insufficient funds to do a good job."

Let Barley Ripen

DR. J. G. DICKSON, Madison, Wis., professor of plant pathology in the University of Wisconsin, urged prompt dissemination of technical knowledge of interest to ass'ns' industries.

"Barley," he said, "should ripen before it is cut. When it is cut at the time now generally practiced by farmers it weighs only 42 pounds to the bushel and has only 70% extractive substances. If it is cut eight days later, it weighs 48 pounds to the bushel, and has 74% extractive substances."

Appearing briefly on the afternoon program were R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia., president of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and George E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., chairman of the legislative com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. J. C. Mullaney, president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, presided at the meeting, which ended with a dinner in the evening.

Attendance

In attendance at the meeting were.

CHICAGO representatives: H. L. Gurwell, and C. D. Olsen, James E. Bennett & Co.; George E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co.

OMAHA representative: H. E. Nelson, Harry R. Clark, E. J. Wilson, Adolf Mayer, E. A. Peterson, S. A. Burke, J. R. Durrie, T. H. Milligan, George Holtzcherer, Ed Guinane, W. T. Bailey, John Christensen, H. W. Wandell, and R. R. Becker.

SOUTH DAKOTA points: Otto Freitag, Emil H. Geidd, and Frank Vetter, Avon; W. L. Disbrow, Centerville; Lee Baldwin, Flandreau; Napoleon Bertrand, and Albert Talley, Jefferson; George M. Deter, Mitchell; C. D. Siegfried, Sioux Falls.

NEBRASKA points: B. H. Moseley, Bel-den; John Herfkens, Hartington; G. W. Young-

berg, Fay P. Stewart, and W. C. Peck, Laurel; J. P. O'Neill, Willis, and C. E. Needham, Winside.

MINNESOTA points: H. L. Gerischer, and Jack Engeler, Worthington.

IOWA points: H. W. Ross, John Earnest, Sr., and John Earnest, Jr., Akron; A. F. Umhofer, Roy M. Cross, Vernon H. Dilly, and O. B. McBride, Ashton; Herman J. Harms, and Wallace Plueger, Brunsville; R. E. Booth, Cedar Rapids; J. J. Brakke, and John N. Jacobson, Cylinder; G. L. Peterson, and Clarence J. Casjens, George; F. N. Stiles, and Melvin Thorson, Gaza; E. Mann, Carl Olson and R. B. Mann, Harley; A. E. Bogenrief, and O. D. Harrison, Hinton; Willis Hindman, and Louis B. Grou, Hornick; R. H. Raub, Luto; John A. Huibregtse, Matlock; De Orr V. Cose, Maurice; R. G. Williamson, Merrill; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; B. J. Branstetter, Merrill; Hugh Roberts, Moneta; R. H. Wood, and G. C. Sanborn, Mobile; M. J. Murphy, and Kenneth Johnson, Onawa; L. R. Oester, Ritter; W. L. Swanson, Rodney; R. J. Lyon, Rock Rapids; Wm. Beeman, Marion Shipley, H. C. Hale, Harold Jensen, and Myron Swanson, Royal; Harold Christensen, and Van De Coor, Salix; Ralph Blazer, Clyde Wallace, S. W. Eastlack, and M. H. Wright, Schaller; Fred Shelly, Shelly; Ralph Wilkinson, Sheldon; S. E. and Don Stoult, Sloan; H. F. Groetken, Struble; M. C. McCormick, and R. L. Hazen, Sumner; M. C. Aldred, Sutherland; N. R. Beubein, Westfield; C. E. Persinger, Whiting, and E. M. Galbraith, Sac City.

From Abroad

Argentina's corn crop was officially estimated Oct. 28 at 4,424,000 metric tons (174,163,400 bus.)

French colonies were forbidden by decree Nov. 3 to import foreign wheat, thus affording a market for 3,670,000 bus. of French wheat.

Beginning Jan. 1 a tax of two centavos per quintal on exports of cereals will be collected by the Argentine government. The tax is equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per bushel.

Roumania has raised the export subsidy on wheat to 26c per bushel; and the British government has purchased 7,360,000 bus. Roumanian wheat for replacement purposes.

Sweden has encouraged the growing of wheat with the result that a surplus was produced the past two years. For three years prior to 1933 imports averaged 156,000 tons, while in 1937 the surplus was 70,000 tons, practically all of which went to Germany.

Each of the various states in Australia has agreed to propose laws fixing the price of wheat at country stations at 4s 8d (\$1.10) per bushel on the part of the crop used for home consumption, the payment to growers being met out of an excise tax on flour and creating an equalization fund.

After many years, collectivist operation of farms is admitted by Soviet officials themselves to be a failure. They were expected to supply the government with large quantities of grain at low prices. The Soviet government now reports that they failed to reduce the cost of production in any considerable degree; second, the yield on the farms was low. Year after year they have produced less than was anticipated, even tho they have carried out the procurement plans since 1934. On the other hand, the cost of production has been above that planned. The crux of the matter, from the official point of view, is in the low yield. In 1935, "even our best state farms," an official pointed out, "failed to produce a satisfactory yield." Comment of the bourgeoisie is "We told you so." Evidently the profit motive is more humanitarian and productive than the Russian knout.

Books Received

SOYBEAN VARIETIES, Their Use as Food, is a study by Sybil Woodruff and Helen Klaas, who have selected 17 varieties as having the greatest promise for edible use, six showing special merit for table use. These are Funk Delicious, Hokkaido, Imperial, Jogun, Willomil and F. P. I. 97155. Bulletin 443, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Paper, 48 pages, illustrated.

PIONEERING A NEW INDUSTRY is a history of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.'s activities in the soybean industry in supplying in advance the processing facilities needed to encourage farmers to plant a crop that otherwise would have been unprofitable to grow. Opening of the plant in October, 1922, assured the farmers of a commercial outlet, and the acreage jumped from 17,000 in 1921 to 92,000 acres in 1923, for seed in Illinois. The new mill crushed 26,213 bus. of beans in 1922. In March, 1936, the enlarged plant crushed 317,202 bus. of beans and produced 14,725,010 pounds of meal, 2,690,875 pounds of crude oil and thousands of pounds of diversified types of soybean oil, flour and grits. Paper, 24 pages, by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

MEMORIA Correspondiente al Primer Periodo is a record valuable for reference on all activities of the National Grain and Elevator Commission from its beginning Aug. 4, 1936, to the end of 1937. In this brief space of time the Commission has done a vast amount of work in making the new law effective, the businesslike attitude of Emilio A. Coni, presidente of the Commission, having earned the hearty co-operation of the organized grain trade such as the grain firms and exchanges of Buenos Aires, Rosario and Santa Fe and the Bolsa de Cereales de Buenos Aires. The volume is embellished with reproductions of inspection certificates, ship hull diagrams of loading, blank forms used and tabulated statistics. Paper, 424 pages, indexed. By the Comision Nacional de Granos y Elevadores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Farm Problem

[Continued from page 395]

To my way of thinking, this is a tax depression. Only spending and spenders are in favor in Washington; thrift is being penalized, and the only time the savers are recognized is when they are called upon for more taxes.

It is surprising how quickly we forget, and just to refresh your memories, I recommend that you read Mr. C. D. Sturtevant's address over the N.B.C. network on April 15, 1933, and have at least the satisfaction of saying that everything Mr. Sturtevant predicted at that time has come true. He stated then that the grain trade was being accused in the halls of Congress and elsewhere of having consistently opposed all legislative plans for farm relief, and stated, "The grain trade pleads guilty to that indictment." However, we went on record then that if and when the proposed legislation became a law, the trade would in good faith endeavor to function under its provisions to the best of our ability. In all fairness and credit to our trade, we certainly can look back with a great deal of satisfaction and say that we have co-operated.

I also recommend that you read Mr. Wallace's article on "The Law of Supply and Demand and the Long Look Ahead," an address given before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association in October, 1933. May I ask, why has the viewpoint changed? Other articles written by prominent men of the grain trade, including your Mr. Hugh Butler, have been widely distributed since 1929.

I think it is now up to each and every one of us to call to the attention of the members of Congress the fact that all our predictions came true, and that none of the theories being advanced are untried or new to us; that the sooner we get back to a sane handling of this farm problem, the sooner will the farmer prosper, although it is going to take years of further disappointments to get him out of the habit of leaning on a generous Santa Claus.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The 1938 corn crop is now estimated at 2,477,000,000 bus., which is a shade higher than forecast a month ago, when our forecast was 2,466,000,000 bus. One feature of this year's crop is its unusually high quality, being rated at 90.4 per cent, as compared with 89.8 last year and 81.0 as an average year. Preliminary estimates indicate that winter wheat seedings this fall is about 47,142,000 acres, which is 18.0 per cent less than plantings a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The final crop summary of 1938 is as follows: Corn, 2,449,213,000 bus.; winter wheat, 652,913,000 bus.; spring wheat, 243,584,000 bus.; oats, 1,022,267,000 bus. The period of moisture accumulated in the subsoil, July-September, passed with less than normal rainfall in the semi-arid winter area of the Southwest. The situation is irregular, but upon the whole the conditions surrounding the start of the crop over a large area are unsatisfactory.—B. W. Snow, statistician, Fuller, Rodney & Redmond.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—Reports indicate the corn crop promises to be 2,450,000,000 bus., compared with our last month's estimate of 2,440,000,000 bus. The promise is for a seeded winter wheat acreage of between 45 and 46 million, or somewhat more than 10 million acres under the acreage seeded last fall. While submoisture conditions are a little better than a year ago this time, the dry surface soil conditions in the Southwest would indicate a promise in yield per acre somewhat below that which was promised a year ago.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—It was the general opinion at the September meeting of the Cincinnati section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists that this year there was a very good crop of soft wheat. The protein was slightly higher than last year, the viscosity about the same. There was not as much difference in cakes from bleached and unbleached flour as usual. The wheat has a test weight of 58 to 60 lbs. It has very good milling qualities, but will not carry very much water. The hard winter and hard spring wheat flours are very much improved over last year's flour.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 5 — The wonderful fall weather has been ideal for harvesting the corn crop, which is farther advanced than usual for this time of year. Mechanical pickers are having considerable trouble account corn being too dry. Corn is of excellent quality and drier than any crop we can recall this early in the season. Taking the state as a whole, approximately 85 per cent of the corn has been husked. Farmers are selling practically no new corn, everything going into cribs on the farms. Growers can borrow money thru the Farm Security administration for the construction of cribs in which to store and seal corn on which the Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be obtained. The principal activity in new corn is coming from farmers eligible for the loan trying to buy corn from their neighbors or elevators to feed. Because of bumper supplies of feed crops, farmers will market their hogs at heavier weights.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 28.—All of Texas with the exception of that portion west of the 100th meridian and North of the 34th parallel is suffering from a very severe drouth as well as abnormal climatic conditions, as under normal conditions Sept. and Oct. always bring considerable rainfall over the entire state. But with the exception of that territory above described the rainfall since the first of August has been about one-tenth of normal, and this together with the abnormal temperatures has been most adverse and unfavorable for seeding wheat. From Lubbock north and west of the 100th meridian some beneficial rains came three weeks ago, varying from one-half inch at Lubbock to one inch at Plainview and three inches at Amarillo, while points north of Amarillo as well as west and east of Amarillo received from three to five inches, and that section has the best prospect in

recent years. Rains varying from one to two inches were also received around Wichita Falls, Abilene and Brownwood, but south and east of those cities the rainfall has been much below normal, and in fact, Fort Worth, so far has only received .11 of an inch during the month of October against a normal rainfall of about seven inches.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 26.—Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed during the latter part of September and a good share of October which evaporated much moisture and left the ground in very dry condition for fall plowing and seeding of winter grain. Soil auger tests in many sections indicate a shortage of subsoil moisture. Some areas show a few inches of moist soil, then one to two feet of dry soil; under that there is a fair moisture supply. This means that the growing grain and germinating seed will develop while this surface moisture lasts, but the roots will not have sufficient strength to penetrate this area of dry soil to reach the subsoil moisture. Prospects over much of the southwest and western plains are not as promising as could be desired and the winter grain generally is going into the winter months under a great handicap. Corn had a wonderful opportunity to develop normally during the unusually warm, dry period of late September and October. The frost held off until the crop was fully matured in practically all sections, so that a good dry crop of corn is assured this year.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Folly of Paying Farmers Not to Produce

All known ways of cheapening the cost of farm products have something to do with the quantity production of those items. So, of course, it is useless to talk about growing crops more cheaply when the farmer is being subsidized to grow them more scarcely.

In a sense, we are paying the farmer to farm as badly as he can, lest, if he farm too well, he produce an abundance and so bring down the price. More and more we reward sit-down farming, as if that were progress.

Practically every dollar that the government has poured out on agriculture has been poured out in order to get more out of the farmer's customer for the farmer's benefit. Practically not a penny has been spent in showing the farmer how to give the consumer more for his money—and still leave the farmer a profit.

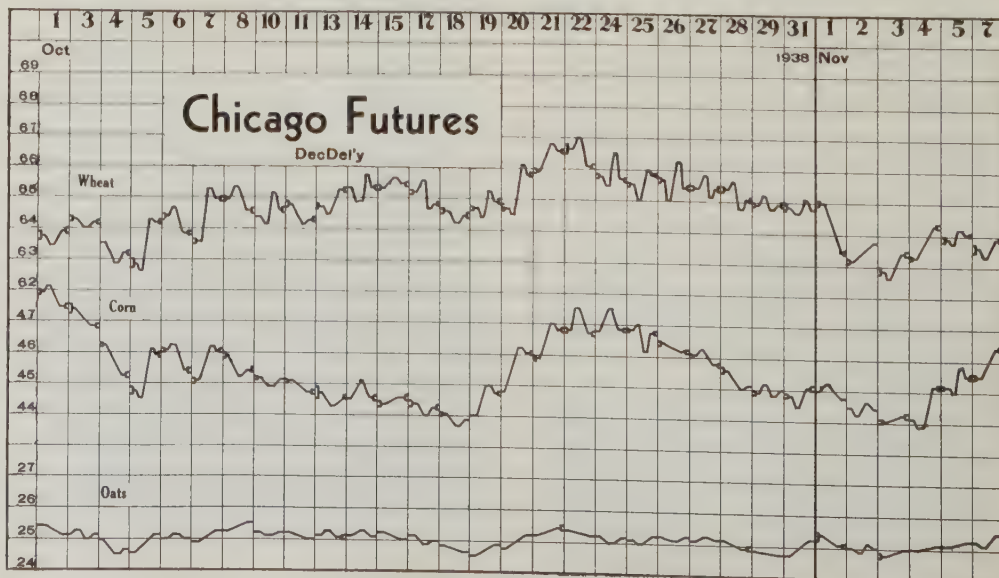
If one-tenth of the cost of paying the farmer not to farm had been put into research to find out how to grow large crops at a unit cost within the purchasing power of hungry and badly clothed customers, agriculture would long since have recovered its legitimate standing as an independent, profitable calling.—Dallas News.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat													
	High	Low	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
Chicago	84½	61¼	65½	65½	65	64½	64¼	63¾	63¾	63¾	64¼	64	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Winnipeg	87	56½	58½	58½	58½	59	59	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	56½
Liverpool*	88½	60½	65½	63½	63½	62¾	62¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	60¾	61½	61¼	60¾	60¾	60¾
Kansas City	81¾	57½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	60¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Minneapolis	89½	62¾	67½	67½	66½	66½	66½	65½	65½	65½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Duluth, durum .....	....	54½	57½	57½	56½	57	56½	55	54¾	55	56	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Milwaukee	84	61¾	65½	65½	65	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	63½	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Corn																
Chicago	63½	43½	46½	45½	45½	44½	45	44¾	44¾	44¾	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	46½
Kansas City	59½	41½	43½	43½	42½	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	41¾	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43½
Milwaukee	63	43¾	46½	45½	45½	45	45	44¾	44¾	44¾	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	46½
Oats																
Chicago	28½	23	25½	25½	24¾	25¼	25¼	25	25	25	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Winnipeg	36½	25¾	27½	27½	26¾	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Minneapolis	25¾	20½	22½	22	22	21¾	22½	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22½
Milwaukee	28¾	23½	25½	25½	25	24¾	25¼	25¼	25	25	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Rye																
Chicago	56	39¾	43	43	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Minneapolis	45½	34¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Winnipeg	55½	37	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	38	38	38	38	38	37¾
Duluth .....	....	39	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Barley																
Minneapolis	39½	29¼	31¼	31	30¾	30	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Winnipeg	49¾	33½	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	34	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾
Soybeans																
Chicago	85½	68½	72½	71¼	71¼	70½	71	69¾	70	70¾	70¾	71½	71½	71½	71½	72½

* At daily current rate of exchange.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

New York, N. Y.—Barge canal arrivals of grain this season here up to Oct. 15 totaled 23,000,000 bus., of which 7,500,000 bus. came from Buffalo and the remainder from Oswego, it is alleged.

Duluth, Minn.—The second Canadian barley cargo, 80,422 bus., to arrive by water this season was unloaded in a Duluth elevator late in October. The grain is being reshipped by rail to Mexico.—F. G. C.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—Total farm supplies on Nov. 1 are estimated to be 2,563,000,000 bus. as compared with 2,510,000,000 a year ago. Old corn on farms Nov. 1 was 221,000,000 bus.; new fed before Nov. 1, 134,760,000; net carry-over, 86,240,000 bus.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Interior mills, elevators and farms on Oct. 1 held 205,676,000 bus. hard red winter wheat, 132,618,000 soft red winter, 121,439,000 hard red spring, 31,164,000 durum, and 90,667,000 bus. white wheat, total 581,564,000 bus., against a total of 481,260,000 bus. Oct. 1, 1937.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Toledo, O.—Al Schultz, sec'y of the Toledo Board of Trade, estimated October receipts for soybeans would total 2,000,000 bus., or approximately 1,500 cars, against combined October and November receipts last year of 625 cars. It seems quite possible, Mr. Schultz said, that receipts for October and November this year will triple last year's 675 cars.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain continues to come forward from the country in a steady and liberal volume indicating that the present cash premiums is an influencing factor in inducing growers to dispose of their crop at the prevailing basis. The amount of wheat receipts going into storage is on a lessened scale, as more of the shippers feel disposed to take the current market prices instead of holding and waiting for higher selling points.—F. G. C.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 5.—There are only a few spots in Indiana where corn is moving freely and that is from a lack of crib room. In the feeding sections feeders are buying from one and another and overbidding the market. They just can't see how they will lose on 35c corn with live stock the price it is now. Soybean movement has slowed down, still some to be combined but the most of them have either been marketed or are in the farmers' bins.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v.-pres.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 5.—The soybean crop is now harvested—and what a crop, both as to quality and yield, in fact the finest quality of soybeans ever harvested. The perfect harvesting weather enabled growers to deliver their beans to market in five weeks, when ordinarily the harvest extends over a period of ten weeks. This heavy movement, of course, taxed the facilities of processors and terminals to the limit in taking care of the movement. The Illinois soybean crop can now be safely estimated at 28 million bushels. Beans were unusually dry and country elevators took advantage of this situation and

filled all their available storage for processors who find it necessary to avail themselves of country storage. While offerings of beans have been very light the past week, there are still beans in country elevators unsold that are being carried for the farmers' accounts.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Oct. 28, 1938, increased 3,567,803 bus. compared with the previous week and increased 103,957,867 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 178,441,780 bus. compared with 174,873,977 bus. for the preceding week and 74,483,913 bus. for the week ending Oct. 29, 1937. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 28, 1938, amounted to 12,989,083 bus., a decrease of 1,226,808 bus. from the preceding week when 14,215,891 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 4,930,385 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirteen weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Oct. 28, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba 38,789,016 (29,959,020); Saskatchewan 87,804,593 (17,507,845); Alberta 93,050,602 (34,015,004) bus. For the thirteen weeks ending Oct. 28, 1938, and the same period in 1937, 219,644,211 and 81,481,869 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Thus far our government is able to borrow at such low rates of interest that we are not sufficiently awake to the serious situation that is developing. We need not compare our condition with that of Germany in 1923 but we may point out that any very considerable enlargement of the federal debt may start a rise in prices. Even if the debt should not increase materially any important increase in business activity will presumably start a rise in prices that will be difficult or impossible to control. Thus far no great rise has occurred but it is likely to come.—Ernest Minor Patterson, pres. American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	28,198	107,636	16,000	.....
Boston	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,945,000	2,444,000	2,077,000	4,343,000
Duluth	7,643,538	5,187,913	8,256,797	4,850,733
Ft. Wm.	50,129,969	16,058,426	36,120,375	18,174,817
Ft. Worth	1,110,200	1,045,800	974,400	2,086,000
Galveston	3,736,500	3,214,500	745,083	3,404,540
Houston	.....	.....	573,441	.....
Hutch's'n	1,668,800	947,800	.....	.....
Ind'napolis	347,000	199,000	325,000	165,000
Kan. City	5,979,200	4,561,600	5,396,120	6,288,170
Milwaukee	262,813	1,284,360	344,567	1,347,865
Minn'polis	6,223,130	4,532,940	3,142,190	2,700,410
Omaha	1,532,456	930,923	1,316,016	1,552,750
Peoria	122,700	162,900	542,400	241,200
Philadelphia	39,664	59,353	217,318	71,953
St. Joseph	576,000	510,400	828,800	806,400
St. Louis	1,848,500	1,455,500	1,970,600	977,700
Superior	4,885,297	2,264,664	5,438,721	2,553,635
Toledo	570,000	689,445	533,060	249,170
Wichita	1,735,500	1,228,500	982,500	793,500

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	123,862	35,471	.....	.....
Boston	2,400	14,600	.....	.....
Chicago	23,391,000	7,021,000	12,873,000	3,022,000
Duluth	1,064,771	39,424	749,953	.....
Ft. William	1,150	39,810	4,763	13,088
Ft. Worth	96,000	151,500	48,000	301,500
Galveston	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	6,000	1,500	.....	.....
Ind'napolis	2,256,000	1,423,000	1,563,000	748,000
Kan. City	1,464,000	1,035,000	108,000	261,000
Milwaukee	3,144,950	219,300	782,500	85,800
Minn'polis	4,344,100	1,075,600	890,960	537,730
Omaha	4,909,800	1,546,286	567,245	776,079
Peoria	3,101,500	2,621,600	1,330,160	1,199,500
Philadelphia	56,359	98,507	28,650	91,349
St. Joseph	493,500	591,000	165,000	307,500
St. Louis	1,911,000	1,443,000	401,000	253,000
Superior	640,477	61,694	462,602	.....
Toledo	488,600	156,800	209,675	25,750
Wichita	11,700	42,900	.....	9,100

Washington News

The C.C.C. contemplates granting growers borrowing on wheat the premium, if any, on the protein content of their wheat when the loans are liquidated, thus rewarding farmers who can not take advantage of the privilege of substituting 12% protein wheat for wheat containing more protein.

The two-price system was again mentioned favorably by Sec'y Wallace in a conference at Washington Nov. 1. Cards entitling them to buy at reduced prices are to be issued to families with incomes of, say, \$1,000, while families with higher incomes would pay regular retail prices. The loss would be met out of taxes. Another jolt for the Robinson-Patman law.

Purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation up to Oct. 15 totaled about 19,741,000 bus. The difference between the price at which the wheat was bought and the price at which it has been sold to exporters averaged 11.9 cents per bushel up to Oct. 15. The average difference on flour exports was approximately 50.1 cents per barrel. Thru Oct. 15, sales of wheat and flour for export under the federal program totaled about 15,917,000 bus. Of this quantity approximately 79 per cent were sales of wheat and 21 per cent were sales of flour. Sales of wheat and flour for export from the United States totaled approximately 39,000,000 bus. from July 1, 1938 to Oct. 15, the Marketing and Marketing Agreements Division of the Department of Agriculture announced Nov. 1. All of this wheat and flour has not as yet been exported. Between July 1 and Oct. 15 exports of flour and wheat totaled approximately 32,000,000 bus.

To sell wheat and other surplus products accumulated in its buying campaigns, F. R. Wilcox, vice pres. of the F. S. C. C., has sailed for Europe.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	87,247	52,809	.....	.....
Boston	21,700	26,400	.....	.....
Chicago	2,038,000	2,228,000	1,465,000	3,494,000
Duluth	1,483,660	1,905,280	1,197,679	2,747,714
Ft. William	3,030,461	458,789	2,699,646	969,743
Ft. Worth	56,000	128,000	24,000	.....
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	458,000	618,000	694,000	610,000
Kansas City	254,000	330,000	156,000	282,000
Milwaukee	108,480	153,200	70,300	258,700
Minneapolis	1,848,780	2,422,200	716,880	878,400
Omaha	338,000	412,000	760,020	693,187
Peoria	139,600	246,000	208,000	306,000
Philadelphia	33,096	61,651	41,866	.....
St. Joseph	476,000	404,000	84,000	120,000
St. Louis	487,000	300,000	370,000	300,000
Superior	1,267,378	861,430	431,000	1,267,549
Toledo	405,300	365,400	356,490	227,835
Wichita	.....	3,000	.....	.....

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	104,112	91,355	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	2,200	.....	.....
Chicago	723,000	292,000	163,000	213,000
Duluth	605,627	907,865	1,012,214	983,693
Ft. William	370,178	110,345	489,515	32,158
Ft. Worth	10,500	6,000	.....	.....
Galveston	10,500	22,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	67,500	43,500	75,000	49,500
Kan. City	37,500	76,500	.....	18,000
Milwaukee	33,960	90,560	28,865	105,400
Minneapolis	804,990	583,680	398,450	714,540
Omaha	92,619	73,103	105,000	83,200
Peoria	101,900	159,600	8,700	20,400
Philadelphia	1,497	20,575	9,397	14,696
St. Joseph	.....	13,500	1,500	16,500
St. Louis	30,000	27,000	88,500	15,000
Superior	366,589	446,293	513,571	625,110
Toledo	9,800	19,600	4,800	13,475
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	1,390

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	861	104,584	.....	.....
Chicago	1,548,000	1,264,000	213,000	150,000
Duluth	2,019,437	1,797,040	1,959,058	2,210,660
Ft. William	2,011,725	892,518	3,416,346	3,782,316
Ft. Worth	3,200	8,400	1,600	8,400
Kan. City	44,800	38,400	9,600	8,000
Milwaukee	2,835,729	2,513,980	753,522	877,700
Minneapolis	4,164,710	3,654,150	3,308,670	2,973,370
Omaha	73,600	134,400	78,400	72,452
Peoria	308,040	245,000	27,800	193,600
Philadelphia	1,248	4,311	2,624	.....
St. Joseph	14,000	5,250	7,000	.....
St. Louis	188,800	243,200	43,200	14,400
Superior	994,507	592,182	917,866	877,979
Toledo	11,200	4,200	7,165	19,800

Nebraska Dealers Demand Truck Law Enforcement

A vigorous demand for efficient enforcement of the Nebraska itinerant trucker-merchant law was adopted at the 10th annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Fontenelle hotel, Omaha, Oct. 27.

"We could wish some changes in the law," said Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha, in leading the protest against inefficient enforcement, "but what we need most is efficient enforcement of the law we have. We want enforcement placed in the hands of the safety patrol division of the Department of Roads and Irrigation, which has an organization set up to handle enforcement, and which has authority to stop trucks and check their weights, and which could examine their loads. Enforcement of Nebraska's truck law is no job for broken-down politicians seeking a haven of rest. It is a job for a big, efficient, strong, law enforcement agency."

Sec'y Campbell's outburst preceded unanimous adoption of a resolution that summed up the demands of the ass'n, as follows:

Demand for Efficient Enforcement

WHEREAS, we are deeply concerned with the constant encroachment of itinerant and irresponsible gypsy trucker peddlers, who, for lack of enforcement of the Nebraska itinerant trucker law, have demoralized established channels of marketing so essential to the maintenance of profitable values of farm produce, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n deplores this lack of enforcement, and we join with the lumber, coal, fruits, vegetables, seeds, and feeds, and drug industries in insisting upon the efficient and proper enforcement of the Nebraska itinerant merchant-trucker law, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor and the state department of agriculture.

Itinerant Truck Problem

Earlier speakers had characterized the itinerant trucker-merchant as a gypsy, a nomad, an irresponsible, a rover, and a generally irresponsible fellow with little conscience, given to kiting checks and misrepresenting merchandise.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. STITES, Union, presiding at the convention sessions, fired the opening gun in the attack on itinerants with his annual address. He said:

President Stites' Address

The drought period with its cross country distribution of grains has been most favorable for the development of the growing form of trans-

portation of grains by truck. Under these handicaps a spirit of laxity seems to pervade the ranks of the grain dealers and it has been extremely hard to build up the membership of our association.

We want to impress upon you the gravity of the situation and arouse your active participation. On account of the tendency towards direct buying at some terminals and mills, and truck and river forms of transportation, there has never been a time in the history of the grain business when it has been more necessary for grain dealers to act together as a unit in protecting the grain business. We must co-ordinate our efforts with the work of many other industries for joint action.

During the last session of the legislature an industrial body represented us in discussions of truck problems with the com'ites of the legislature. These conferences formulated two laws relating to truck transportation.

The legislature will be in session again in January. We have a lot of work to do. The rank and file of the grain dealers must give more liberal support if we are to accomplish things.

It is expected that the itinerant trucker law will be attacked. It needs to be amended and strengthened, but *must* not be repealed. State officials recommend changes which will give better enforcement. My opinion is that enforcement of the itinerant law should be vested in the Nebraska High Way Patrol of the Department of Roads and Irrigation.

The Patrol's powers will no doubt be broadened to give it extended police power. If this is done, and if enforcement of the itinerant trucker law is transferred to this department, it will be possible to add several new men to the force without increasing taxes, thereby benefiting the entire state in general and industry directly.

CHESTER L. WEEKES, St. Joseph, Mo., chairman of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n com'ite on itinerant trucks, said: The truck problem is not local. It is national in character, and national in scope. It affects almost every form of merchandising, but is particularly vicious in its effect on the small town merchant and the dealer in farm products.

I don't know what the eventual outcome of the truck problem will be. But I do know that you grain dealers are performing a regular service, that you keep your elevators open 12 months out of each year, that you stand always ready to cash a farmer's grain at its honest market value. You pay your taxes, and you support your schools and local governments. You maintain established places of business where your patrons can find you. The gypsy

trucker does none of these things. He evades responsibility, he pays no taxes he can escape, and uses public roads to his own advantage to steal trade from established, responsible merchants.

FRANK M. STOLL, Kansas City, sec'y, Associated Southwest Producers & Distributors: The body I represent includes many associated interests affected by gypsy merchants. The interests include lumber, coal, grain, hay, drugs, groceries, feed, seed and a great many allied lines. We have found more than 100 ass'ns who are as interested in the itinerant trucker problem as is the grain trade, and these have banded together in the Associated Southwest Producers & Distributors. The purpose is to secure the adoption of laws in middle and southwestern states that will make the gypsy peddler responsible and place him on a fair competitive basis with established merchants.

Itinerant merchant-truckers are nomads, gypsies, vagabonds, irresponsibles. Not only do they demoralize local trade, but they prey upon an unsuspecting public to its loss. Legislation to control them is necessary in the interests of the public which now suffers the hazards of roads filled with uninsured and unsound trucks, and which has foisted upon it undependable, misrepresented goods.

Legislation in one state is not enough. Legislation must come in a circle of adjoining states to be effective. States must work together if the nomad is to be curbed. For this reason we are seeking laws at the coming legislative assemblies in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and are seeking better enforcement of the law now in the statutes of Nebraska. When all states have itinerant trucker laws, and enforce them, the itinerant can be made responsible or else forced from the highways.

RON KENNEDY, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: In Iowa we are trying to centralize the sentiment of the elevators and feed dealers in regard to itinerant merchant-truckers, and to create the machinery necessary to secure passage of an itinerant trucker law. This machinery we propose to put behind the Associated Southwest Producers & Distributors for work in our state.

PROMISE of an increase in the Nebraska ass'n's membership was felt in the annual report of Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha, reciting accomplishments during the last year. He said:

Sec'y Campbell's Report

We called on all of the dealers in 119 towns the past year. Four weeks were spent in this work since August. President Stites was with us one week in southeastern Nebraska. If conditions are more favorable for good crops next

Officers and Directors Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n 1938-39



Left to right: George A. Stites, Union, Chairman Legislative Com'ite; Directors Thomas Buckridge, Brock, H. E. Day, North Platte, and R. L. Thompson, Gresham; First Vice-President Guy Jones, Eagle.

season this work should be greatly increased and more district meetings held.

The desire for better buying margins for the dealers has been realized to some extent. Grading schools were held at several points over the state last spring and these have established a much better understanding of market values of grain. They have saved grain dealers from much reckless overbidding on off grade grains.

An increase in membership will give us funds to increase the bulletin service to at least one each month. We hope this can be done and that the dealers generally will find it worth while to write us oftener for information.

The next session of the legislature will be of unusual interest. We beg of you to give legislation your serious attention and to respond readily to calls for your assistance in making our influence effective where our interests are concerned in amending the laws or proposing new legislation.

PHIL RUNION, Lincoln, Neb., sec'y, Nebraska Lumbermen's Ass'n, defined the purpose of ass'ns and discussed ass'n-dealer relationships, when he supported a plea for memberships. He said:

Ass'n-Dealer Relationships

The purpose of an ass'n is to band together a group of people interested in the same things to further those interests. The various trade ass'ns have for their purpose the furtherance of their trade interests. Labor has had ass'ns for many years. They are called unions.

I am sold on ass'ns. An important objective of ass'ns is to look after trade legislative interests in a manner impossible to individual members of the trade. Organized minorities get the legislation wanted.

Another purpose is to further sound trade practices. One of the best ways is to hold meetings, where all in a trade gather and fraternize, becoming acquainted with, and understanding each other.

Ass'ns with strong memberships have the most influence. The Nebraska Lumbermen's Ass'n counts 85% of the lumber dealers in Nebraska in its membership. Such a large share of the trade carries weight in legislative circles, because it presents a unified front.

Our membership breaks down into 17 groups within the state, each of which holds regular group meetings, sometimes as often as once each month, and these meetings have yielded big dividends. The close fraternal feeling between the members in their groups, and in the state ass'n has enabled us to influence sources of supplies as well as legislative circles.

Today we have government in business. A close knit ass'n should be able to help you in

dealing with it. But if an ass'n is to help dealers, the dealers must help the ass'n.

It is an obligation of the dealer to pay his dues promptly. Your grain dealers' ass'n fees of \$10 a year are not high. They amount to a 3c stamp a day. But to your sec'y they mean much more, for a sec'y handicapped by lack of funds cannot work freely in your interests. If a sec'y is to do a good job he should not be expected to finance the ass'n.

Election of Officers

THE ANNUAL election of officers placed for the following year: Gene Binning, Dix, president; Guy Jones, Eagle, first vice-president; Theodore R. Counter, York, second vice-president; J. N. Campbell Omaha, sec'y-treasurer. Retiring President George A. Stites, Union, was elected chairman of the Legislative Com'te. Directors elected for three years are Thomas Buckridge, Brock, and D. A. Cramer, Chester. Hold-over directors are H. E. Day, North Platte, and R. M. Watson, North Bend, for one year; W. A. Moseman, Pender, and R. L. Thompson, Gresham, for two years.

Wheat Crop Test Plots

FRED E. SIEFER, Omaha, sec'y, Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, was an early speaker at the afternoon session, explaining wheat crop test plots, their purposes, their past accomplishments and their prospective future. His ass'n plans to run additional test plots on other grains, like sorghums, barley and soybeans. Education of the farmers to what good seed will produce for them is the purpose of the ass'n. He asked the grain dealers to help by distributing good seed of approved varieties, hinting at the same time that paying premiums for premium quality would do more to educate the farmers than any other single factor.

Mr. Siefer's address (published complete elsewhere in this number of the Journals) was supported by others, who pointed out that a grain dealer who helps his farmers procure pure varieties of seed grain and encourages treating for plant disease is repaid many times by the increased volume of grain raised and made available to his elevator.

A questionnaire distributed by Mr. Siefer asked the dealers whether they would help distribute local supplies of good seed wheat when found by the ass'n; whether they would reserve bins for this seed wheat and keep it free from mixtures; whether they would cooperate by mailing a letter supplied by the ass'n to their

farmer patrons, telling of pure seed wheat supplies, and asking how many bushels of certified Nebred seed wheat the dealer felt he could place with farmers at 25 to 50 cents per bushel over the market price.

Mr. Siefer found an encouraging response in the returned questionnaires. All grain dealers present promised to help in the pure seed and quality grain program of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Government Corn Margin

HARRY HANSON, Stella, opened discussion on handling government-owned corn. The 2c per bushel allowed for receiving, handling and shipping this corn thru a country elevator is a maximum, he said. "It is not enough. The corn moves right thru the elevator and we get no storage at all."

GERALD EHRENBERGER, Schuyler, said: "I operate a sub-terminal elevator, but have been given to understand that corn released to the government on its loans will move to terminal elevators so long as they have room to take it. The country elevators will get no storage until the terminal elevators are filled up."

RON KENNEDY: "Iowa's competitive condition has forced the grain dealers to be satisfied with 2c in handling government corn. We know of no storage of this corn at country elevators, nor has the Commodity Credit Corporation sold any of it."

Wages and Hours

MR. KENNEDY explained that the new wages and hours legislation that became effective Oct. 24 leaves elevators in an uncertain position because of the absence of dependable definitions. Labor employed in the movement of agricultural commodities "within the area of production" is exempt. This should exempt an elevator with less than eight employees which is taking grain direct from farms in its locality. On the other hand, if this elevator also manufactures feed, it may fall into a different position.

Elevators can play safe by accepting and abiding by the regulations. These will cost them very little, said Mr. Kennedy, since practically all elevators pay above the minimum scale of wages, and can adapt the hours of their employes or pay overtime for overtime work.

Resolutions Adopted

RESOLUTIONS adopted unanimously at

Speakers at Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n Convention



Left to right: Fred E. Siefer, Omaha, Neb., Sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n; Phil Runion, Lincoln, Neb., Sec'y Nebraska Lumber Merchants Ass'n; Chester L. Weekes, St. Joseph, Mo., Chairman Com'te on Trucking, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Frank M. Stoll, Kansas City, Mo., Sec'y Associated Producers and Distributors.

the close of the afternoon session were as follows:

Grain Grading Schools

RESOLVED: We want to express again our appreciation to the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Federal Grain Supervisor of Nebraska for the excellent service rendered to grain dealers by grain grading schools held at several points in Nebraska during the past season. The large attendance at these schools attests their benefits to the dealers.

Grain Improvement Ass'n

RESOLVED: That we heartily approve the action of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, the Omaha Grain Exchange and the general business interests of the State in the organization last spring of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. to afford valuable assistance to the College of Agriculture at Lincoln in promoting the interests of Agriculture in Nebraska. Attorney A. G. Ellick, Omaha, is the first President. Fred E. Siefer, Secretary, with headquarters at 226 Omaha Grain Exchange Building.

WE PLEDGE our co-operation with this enterprise devoted to an accelerated development of the science of Agronomy in Nebraska which will give us greater abundance and diversity in our field crops.

Storage Law

RESOLVED: That we favor an amendment to the Grain Storage Warehouse law at the 1939 session of the legislature, to eliminate the provision allowing 10 days' free storage of grain after delivery at the elevators.

Itinerant Truck Law

RESOLVED: That in interest of economy and efficiency the Administration of the law relating to the Itinerant Merchant Truckers should be placed under the Nebraska Safety Patrol Division of Department of Roads and Irrigation.

Chemurgic Laboratories

WHEREAS Congress has provided funds for the establishment of 15 chemurgic laboratories in the United States to discover and stimulate the use of more products of the land in factories;

RESOLVED, that our representatives in Congress be urged to secure the location of one such laboratory in Nebraska where it would be centrally located to service the northern agricultural states west of the Mississippi River.

Thanks to Officers and Speakers

RESOLVED: That we express our gratitude to President Stites for the unselfish and notable service he has rendered to the entire industry as our president during the past three years.

OUR THANKS, also, to the officers of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for their work in protecting our interests in the national field of activity; and to the participants in the program of discussions today we render our sincere appreciation.

FURTHER, we thank the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the badges furnished at this meeting and the help in registering the dealers.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Nebraska Banquet

OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was the featured speaker at the annual banquet, held in the Jade room of the Fontenelle hotel.

TOASTMASTER John S. Hedelund, Omaha, director of the national ass'n, introduced him with humorous remarks and a flowery presentation.

MR. BAST'S analysis of trade conditions and future prospects for the grain business are published elsewhere in this number.

Convention Notes

REGISTRATION of delegates was in the hands of H. M. Lehr, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges for each coat lapel. He was aided by Miss Stites, daughter of the retiring president. Several other Grain Dealers Fire Insurance men appeared during the convention sessions, including Ed Bystrom, L. E. Wiren and R. J. Munn.

A NUMBER of ladies were at the convention spending their time in the stores and theaters or visiting friends during the business sessions.

SEVERAL ROOMS in the hotel were filled with revelers after the convention had closed, but many delegates were lured to the Ak-Sar-Ben Horse Show.

Attendance at Omaha

CONTRACTORS present included J. H. Tillotson, Tillotson Construction Co.

INTERIOR NEBRASKA brokers were C. W. Yount, Nebraska City, and C. C. Morris, Lincoln.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., representatives were Vernon C. Geiger, R. G. Graham, C. D. Kieber (Stratton Grain Co.); Chet Weekes, and Frank M. Ward.

KANSAS CITY representatives included W. A. Johnson, B. J. O'Dowd, Jay H. Woodbridge; Jim Young (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.); C. L. Lyons, Jr. (Cargill Grain Co.).

NEBRASKA COUNTRY SHIPPERS present included: S. G. Hayes, Ashland; Andrew Hansen, Bancroft; T. M. Buckridge, Brock; Mr. Manning, Burress; F. H. Effken, and Wm. Fricke, Cook; Frank E. Sullivan, Denton; Guy Jones, Eagle; George Thomsen, and A. A. Zocholl, Exeter; Wm. Hanson, and John Liebke, Fremont; W. C. Grots, Garland; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; John G. Aden, Havelock; C. O. Rodine, Hordville; C. A. Peterson, Locton; Edward Horsmann, Malmö; F. H. Hackbarth, Mead; S. Carson, Murdock; R. M. Lacey, and Arnold Schottler, Nebraska City; H. E. Day, North Platte; H. M. Holmquist, Oakland; Anton Eger, Prague; Henry L. Ideen, and R. H. Toihurst, Raymond; F. C. Munn, Rokeby; Gerald Ehernberger, Schuyler; H. E. Hanson, Stella; H. G. Arends, Talmage; Roscoe Harrington, Tecumseh; George A. Stites, Union; K. M. Beaman, and John Kay, Wayne; Frank J. Dolezal, and Edward J. Karrick, Weston.

Co-operative Elevators in Michigan

The Michigan State Experiment Station in a special bulletin 291 describes a study of co-operative elevators, stating that:

Of the 128 elevator associations in 1925, 30 had disappeared by 1935 but 2 new ones were active. Managerial incompetency, credit administration, inadequate capital, and accountancy shortcomings were the leading causes given for the insolvency of those disappearing. The average clientele per elevator in 68 identical elevators in 1935 was 531 persons as compared with 440 in 1925.

Losses were shown by 33 of the elevators. The number of persons served per elevator ranged from 130 to 2,765 in 1935. The trade areas served in 1935 averaged less than half the size of those in 1925. Nonmembers exceeded the enrolled members by 35 per cent in 1925 and 105 per cent in 1935.

Members in 1935 constituted 50 per cent or more of the clientele in only 21 of 95 of the elevators studied. Sales in 1935 (97 associations) of supplies totaled \$6,211,433 and of products \$6,143,564. The supplies business was largely a growth during the decade. Total business (85 elevators) dropped approximately 19 per cent during the decade. Amounts of capital stock issued were increased during the decade in 38 and decreased in 41 associations of the 80 studied, the total decrease being approximately \$17,400. Fixed assets (83 identical associations) increased nearly \$957,000, there being increases for 62 associations and decreases for 21.

Altho the total loss in membership (90 associations) from 1925 to 1936 was only 641, fully 75 per cent of the associations had smaller memberships in 1935. In the 98 associations, 14,572 members were producers, 1,598 nonproducers, and 482 nonresidents. From 1930 to 1935, inclusive, the average annual dividends of 5 per cent or more were paid by 70 of the associations studied. Patronage dividends were provided for by 61 of the associations and paid by 27. All but 30 of the associations had a 90 per cent farmer membership, all but 5 had a one-man one-vote plan of control, fully two-thirds served more nonmembers than members, and only 18 granted patronage dividends to the entire clientele.

A side line being taken up by some country elevators is the refrigerator locker plant, the Farmers Elevator & Exchange at Wapello, Ia., building one costing \$12,000.

The Kansas Farmers Union meeting at Salina recently voted against the present farm law and favored different domestic and export prices for farm products, a high level for domestic consumers and a low price for foreigners.

Toledo Grading School Attracts Crowd

A grain grading school in Toledo, O., Oct. 25, attracted more than 150 grain dealers and their assistants from points thruout the grain growing districts of northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan. In charge of the school was W. B. Combs, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago, assisted by A. L. Nelson of the Chicago office of the Board of Review.

HARRY DeVORE, chairman of the grain com'te of the Toledo Board of Trade, and A. E. Schultz, sec'y of the Board, were active participants in arranging the school, and notifying the trade that it would be held. They constituted a sort of a welcoming com'te for the dealers as they arrived, and handled necessary last minute arrangements.

The students were welcomed officially by A. C. Hoffman, president of the Toledo Board of Trade, who trusted that they would find the instruction offered profitable in judging the values of the grain they purchase.

MR. COMBS outlined the schedule of classes in grading wheat, corn and soybeans, before dividing the "students" into groups of 12 to 15, and assigning a licensed grain inspector to supervise instruction for each group. Numbered among the instructors were grain inspectors from Buffalo, Detroit, Mansfield, Fostoria, and Toledo, as well as several representatives of the federal grain supervision service.

WHEAT was the subject of the morning class, and every grain dealer present was given opportunity to pick samples for damage, determine sick wheat and grade samples according to the official U. S. grain standards.

CORN and soybeans were the subjects for the afternoon session, grading instruction on these commodities following the pattern of the morning session on wheat.

SOYBEANS, still new in Ohio, but being grown on a constantly increasing acreage, and accounting for more and more of the annual volume of grain handled thru the country elevators, attracted marked interest. Toledo's chief inspector, H. G. Brundage gave a detailed description of the grading factors in soybeans, and distributed samples to demonstrate the different color classes, before opening the grading instruction for this commodity.

GRAIN DEALERS were urged to mix thoroly the grain they load into cars during the course of instruction on sampling. Even loading, it was pointed out, helps the sampler get a "fair average" sample, and results in dependable inspections for the shipper.

DAMAGE in grain samples was the factor studied most intently by the grain dealers. The instructors explained what constitutes damage in each class of commodity studied, and gave individual instruction in the picking of samples. Some discussion centered on weevil damage, and on fumigants that will kill weevil.

A unanimous vote from the grain dealers at the close of the school demanded that another school be held in June next year, just before wheat starts to move.

Wheat loans backed by the government aggregated \$15,453,638.41 on 25,765,625 bus., thru Oct. 27, the C.C.C. announced.

Business recovery is being prevented by punitive taxes and unsound governmental policies, said Lamot du Pont at the recent banquet of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, adding that America stands on the threshold of greater prosperity than it has ever known before.

Accidents Are Employers' Responsibility

Serious and sometimes fatal accidents to employees in grain elevators continue to make accident prevention a most important subject for grain elevator operators.

Those who carry no compensation or casualty insurance face hazards that can conceivably cost them their businesses should an employee suffer severe or permanent injury while working in the line of duty. Those who carry insurance against these hazards have legal as well as financial protection, but still have a moral obligation to make machinery and equipment about their elevators foolproof and as safe as modern inventive genius can make it. Compensation insurance helps, but there can be no true compensation to the victim of a serious accident who loses a leg or an arm, or suffers permanent injury.

Accidents do happen. But they happen less frequently in elevators where machinery is guarded and in good condition, and where employees are taught to perform their duties in a safe manner. How serious accidents about an elevator may be is illustrated in the following list of cases reported by the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., which specializes in grain elevator liability insurance:

EMPLOYEE in stepping on manlift in grain elevator, threw weight against platform railing. Railing pulled loose from studding and employee fell into cement grain pit. Fracture right ankle, severe dislocation right shoulder.

WHILE WEIGHMASTER was attempting to extinguish fire in elevator, explosion occurred and employee enveloped in flames. Multiple burns over body.

GRAIN BUYER climbed ladder in elevator bin. A board pulled loose and employee fell distance of 25 ft. Severe fracture right foot.

NAIL FLEW back and struck elevator laborer in eye. Partial loss of vision, right eye.

LABORER, opening box car door, bar slipped and struck leg. Bruise left lower leg, resulting in fibrous mass.

MANAGER, carrying sack of grain, slipped on platform. Strained back.

ELEVATOR laborer, age 70, with a pole forcing a brace wire out of path of machine being moved on a truck, fingers caught between wire and truck. Amputation left two fingers.

ELEVATOR MANAGER cleaning screens, wind blew pile of dust from corn screenings into face. Ulcer right eye.

ELEVATOR EMPLOYEE FELL while removing end gate from truck. Fractured metacarpal right hand.

LABORER SHOVELING corn. Projecting floor board caught shovel, straining hand. Fracture left hand.



IT DOESN'T DO MUCH
GOOD TO PREACH SAFETY
IF YOU DON'T PRACTICE IT!

EMPLOYEE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS on elevator spouts, ladder slipped and employee fell 10 ft. to concrete spillway. Fracture right arm, head laceration.

ELEVATOR HELPER, after adjusting grain spout, descended ladder, lost footing on grip and fell 12 ft. to floor. Possibly due to one leg shorter than other, result of previous injury. Fracture left heel.

ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT involved in automobile accident. Head injuries.

ELEVATOR LABORER REMOVING bolt from bearing, shaft rolled forward and crushed hand. Fracture left index and middle fingers.

MECHANIC TESTING new corn sheller, glove caught in frame work and shaker crushed fingers. Amputation distal phalanx left middle finger, crushing injury ring finger.

IN CLEANING feed mixer, employee removed bottom hand plate to rake clogged feed away. Auger started and caught hand. Guard provided and used. Amputation right middle finger, fracture index finger.

EMPLOYEE NEAR when attrition mill exploded. Worn parts at throat of runner heads, also outside circumference badly chipped. Excessive wear caused ruptured spokes. Fatal.

MILLER GRINDING corn. Sack held in hand caught in roll, pulling in hand. Guard provided and used. Amputation right middle, ring and little fingers, distal phalanx index finger.

CORN miller put hand through door of corn rolling machine to clear clogged corn, arm caught in rollers. Managed to kick belt off power wheel. Amputation right arm above elbow.

TRUCKER backed load on slight rise in ground towards basement window to discharge coal. Truck coasted rapidly backward downhill and crushed man against building. Fatal.

LABORER UNLOADING coal from car to conveyor. In reaching for lump of coal, another piece fell and caught hand between coal and car door hook. Lacerations and fractures left hand.

Corn Moisture and Fungus Growths

B. Koehler of the Illinois Experiment Station throws some light on the development of various fungi in corn containing excess moisture.

Shelled yellow dent corn was stored under constant moisture conditions at 70° F. for 3 mo. to determine the minimum grain moistures at which certain corn-rot fungi would grow. The fungus to be studied was supplied either by selecting corn carrying the fungus as an internal infection or by inoculating the grain. The growth limits were determined (1) in competition with surface-borne organisms and (2) in pure culture after surface sterilization of the grain.

As to minimum requirements under one or the other of these conditions, *Aspergillus glaucus* grew at 14.3 per cent grain moisture, *A. versicolor* at 15, *A. wentii* at 15.1, *A. ochraceus* and *Penicillium notatum* at 15.6, *P. viridicatum* at 17.6, *P. palitans* at 18, *A. flavus* and *A. niger* at 18.3, *Fusarium moniliforme* at 18.4, *A. tamarii* at 19.8, *P. oxalicum* and *P. expansum* at 20.8, *Diplodia zeae* at 21.2, *Gibberella zeae* at 22.2, *Nigrospora sphaerica* at 22.5, and *Cephalosporium acremonium* at 23.4 per cent grain moisture. Commercial damage developed at 1.5-2 per cent moisture above the minimum growth requirement. The damage known as "blue eye" was found to be due to the fruiting of certain *Penicillia* between the germ and the seed coat. *P. notatum* caused blue eye at a minimum moisture of 16.7 per cent, while *P. palitans* required 19.5, *P. oxalicum* and *P. expansum*, while causing rots at suitable moistures, failed to induce typical blue eye.

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Nebraska Improvement Program Includes All Grains

By FRED E. SIEFER, Sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, before the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fall wheat is in good condition thruout Nebraska, except for a few spots in the central part of the state which are suffering from a lack of moisture. My soil moisture tests show 6 feet of moisture at southeast Nebraska points, 4 feet at Hastings, 6 feet in summer fallowed land and 3 feet in stubble wheat at McCook, 6 feet in summer fallowed ground at Panhandle points. Volunteer wheat has made rank growth. Wheat in western Nebraska is in the best condition it has known since the fall of 1929.

Samples of wheat collected from elevators and others from all points in the state show that Nebraska devotes 48% of its wheat acreage to the common Turkey Red variety, an old standby that makes excellent flour. Cheyenne claims 15%; Nebraska—60 claims 12%. All three of these are good milling wheats.

Testing wheats is not new. Samples of farm wheats and of pure seed wheats have been grown by experimental stations and county agents for years, and considerable progress has been made. More rapid progress, however, is expected from application of the Canadian wheat testing plan, developed by Major H. G. L. Strange for the Searle Grain Co. of Winnipeg, and this is the purpose of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

With the help of the elevator managers and of the county agents I have been successful in these first few months of the Grain Improvement Ass'n in procuring over 2,100 samples of farm grown wheat from the current crop and 100 or more samples have been planted in test plots in each of 21 counties for the 1939 test. Duplicate samples have also been planted in a master test plot at Lincoln.

We expect to hold a meeting in each of these counties and at the master test plot in Lincoln shortly before harvest next summer. Each maturing sample will be graded A, B, or C, according to its purity, and its milling quality.

For western Nebraska I think we need look no farther than common Turkey Red or Cheyenne varieties of good pure seed wheat. In eastern and central Nebraska, selection of a suitable variety of wheat for the growing and harvesting conditions is more difficult. A new variety recently released by the experiment station, which has been receiving a great deal of favorable comment in these areas is Nebred. In tests I carried on in Nemaha county it showed up well, exhibiting some resistance to rust and making as high as 29 bushels per acre when common Turkey, under rust conditions, was reduced to 9 bushels per acre.

Grain dealers can help the program of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n by helping not only with the collection of farm samples of wheat, but also by distributing good seed of pure, adapted varieties. My office will be glad to act as a clearing office for orders for certified seed if the grain dealers will collect these orders from their customers and notify us of their requirements.

Just as big service can be performed by grain dealers in handling local seed that is found to be pure and adapted. By its testing method our ass'n expects to locate supplies of good seed wheat in as many communities as possible. Grain dealers can distribute such supplies to advantage. A good method would be to reserve a bin in the elevator, after the rush season is over, for a stock of good seed wheat, keep it pure and free from mixtures, and trade it to farmers for their poor seed wheat at whatever price differential may be necessary.

Exchanging good quality seed wheat of pure

varieties at the necessary price differential should not be a profit making project for the country elevator. It is a service that pays its way in better yields and the production of more grain. The more good seed planted by the farmers, the more grain the elevators will have to handle.

The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n will be glad to help the elevators promote planting of good seed wheat. Thru the press and over the radio, its program is receiving publicity. If any of the elevators wish to add to this publicity by mailing a letter to their patrons, we will be glad to compose and print the letters for them.

We can all talk better seed until we are black in the face, yet make comparatively little impression on the farmers, unless the elevators will cooperate by paying a price differential between good and poor grain or mixed grain that is offered to them. Some elevator managers pay the same price for rye-mixed wheat as for clean, pure wheat. This practice defeats the purpose of the plan. A good Nebraska farmer told me he doubted that our improvement plan would have much success if we worked thru the elevators, because the elevator managers are afraid of losing customers if they discount poorer grades of wheat as they should be discounted. Gentlemen, I do not believe that. With the close cooperation of the grain dealers the improvement plan can be a great success, and when our wheat quality has been improved we can advertise it to meet the competition of any wheat growing district.

I have talked about wheat, but the grain improvement plan calls for inclusion of all Nebraska grains. The sorghum acreage is increasing rapidly. Box Butte county had 5,000 acres planted last year. This year it grew 16,000 acres. Farmers are asking for quotations on grain sorghums, which they find 90% as valuable for livestock feeding as corn, and a much surer crop in the drier areas of Nebraska. The Omaha Grain Exchange is now considering handling grain sorghums.

Two processing plants for soybeans are being placed in Nebraska. These will provide an outlet for soybeans. Soybeans cannot be grown to advantage on rolling land, but they will prove a good crop on level stretches if we have suitable outlets for the beans. Soybeans are included in the improvement plan.

Malting barley is another grain that needs attention. The problem would be simple if we could convince the breweries that they should use Spartan barley, because Spartan grows well thruout the state. But some of the accepted malting barleys may prove practical in north-eastern Nebraska.

With the cooperation of the grain dealers all Nebraska grains may be improved in both quality and yield, and quality grains always find a ready market.

Conflict Between U. S. and State Warehouse Acts

Some warehouses in Missouri having refused to permit state inspection on the ground their business involved interstate commerce and thus was subject only to the United States Warehouse Act, led the Missouri State Grain and Warehouse Department to ask the attorney-general for an opinion, and he held, Oct. 28, that the federal statutes do not exempt St. Louis grain warehouses from compliance with regulations of the Missouri Grain and Warehouse Commission.

The attorney-general's office held the federal law does not supersede the state statutes, that no warehouse can operate solely under the federal regulations and that some warehouses were not involved in interstate commerce so as to prevent exercise of the state's regulatory powers.

Combining of Crop Reports and Rainfall Records

By B. W. SNOW, Chicago, Ill.

From the beginning of systematic crop reporting, conclusions as to crop-yield possibilities have been based upon the visual observation of a corps of trained observers. Obviously such data represented what could be seen above ground and the personal opinion as to crop promise was based upon size, color and apparent development of that portion of the plant visible to the casual observer.

Rainfall, seasonal even more than aggregate, is the dominating factor in crop production, and the moisture supply in the subsoil reached by plant root growth determines the potential yield. Knowledge, factual and not superficial, of this below surface moisture situation is necessary to accurate determination of crop possibility.

For more than 40 years I have consolidated crop reports from a large force of trained observers, with a marked degree of general accuracy, but during that time I have recognized the limitations imposed by lack of exact knowledge of below-surface soil moisture conditions. For the past 14 years I have utilized official government local rainfall records in an effort to devise methods of approximating the amount of moisture currently in the soil. During the same time, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations have conducted experiments to determine the relation between moisture supply and crop yield.

My records and the government experiments have now reached a point where I am prepared to say that a definite combination of these data combined with the data furnished by visual observation of local observers mark a long step in the direction of improved crop reporting. Believing that this improvement in knowledge of crop probabilities is essential to all who are directly or indirectly interested in fore-knowledge of crop production, it is my purpose that Fuller, Rodney & Redmond furnish to its friends and customers rainfall records for stations in the grain area of the great central valleys for which such records are available, so arranged as to make this vital information quickly and easily available and with running suggestions of the sub-surface moisture situation.

Wage-Hour Law Closes Bean-Picking Elevators

Calvert McGruder, general counsel of the Wage and Hour Administration, has refused to allow suspension of the application of the law to persons handling dry beans.

Several small country elevators have been forced to close because they are not able to pay the women pickers more than seven cents a pound and the women cannot earn \$2 a day at that price.

John B. Strange, Michigan Agriculture Commissioner, and the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n telegraphed McGruder, asking temporary exemption "until after Jan. 1 or until such time as a formal hearing might be arranged" for the 4,000 persons handling dry beans.

McGruder said Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, has no power to suspend the law for the bean pickers. He added that while bean sorters do not come within the general agricultural exemptions of the act, some might be affected by the exemption for individuals employed within the area of production.

The pickers are paid 7c per pound for the culls.

Grain Carriers

More than 48,000 communities in the United States do not have railroad service and depend upon the highways for their transportation facilities.

A reduction of 2 cents in the export rate on corn from points in Kentucky and Tennessee is proposed by the L. & N. and the N., C. & St. L., to New Orleans.

Cross-town switching charges on grain at Kansas City are to be increased from 1 cent to 1.1 cent per 100 lbs., under tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Export rates on grain thru Albany, N. Y., are to be placed on the Philadelphia basis, the traffic executive com'te of the eastern lines having approved the necessary tariff amendments.

Several Texas milling companies have joined in the petition of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., of Dallas to the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower rates on grain products shipped from gulf ports to Atlantic seaboard destinations.

The complaint by the Globe Grain & Milling Co. against rates on wheat products milled in transit at Los Angeles, Cal., from wheat originating at Newdale, Idaho, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The applicable rate to Needles, Cal., was found to be 75 cents and 35 cents on the transit and non-transit parts of the shipment.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 46,496 cars during the week ending Oct. 22, against 36,440 cars during the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. This increase in grain traffic is the more remarkable compared with a decrease in all traffic from 770,156 cars during the week in 1937 to 705,628 cars during the like week of 1938.

The Western Trunk Line Committee has docketed for hearing the proposed modification of all tariffs affecting the shipment of various feeds and ingredients in one car. The proposal is to authorize everything in the same car at the 40,000-lb. minimum, each item to take the carload rate. If that committee reports favorably on the proposal, it will be referred to the railroad companies for a mail vote.

Chicago, Ill.—A joint hearing will be held in the Morrison Hotel Nov. 21 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Illinois Commerce Commission and Indiana Public Utilities Commission on the objections by the Chicago Board of Trade to payment of \$2.48 for grain door installation and material on cross-town shipments of grain. The charge of 60 cents for installation on road hauls is not objected to. The tariff was to have become effective June 1, but was suspended by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

In New York State we have spent about \$300,000,000 on the Barge Canal, and the taxpayers each year put into its maintenance and interest charges more than \$2 for each ton of freight which goes into the canal—most of it low-grade commodities. The taxpayers of the nation are investing hundreds of times as much as the railroad rates for each ton of freight moving into the improved Missouri River.—Dr. Chas. L. Raper, dean of the College of Business Administration and Professor of Transportation, Syracuse University.

New Orleans, La.—Our grain exporters tell us it is absolutely necessary to have a differential of at least 6c under Baltimore in order to place New Orleans on a competitive basis with the Atlantic ports for this export grain. This 6c differential in favor of New Orleans

is necessary to offset the difference in the ocean rates, marine insurance, added interest, and grain condition insurance that must be incurred by the exporter shipping from New Orleans, as compared with the exporter shipping from the Atlantic ports.—E. H. Thornton, gen. mgr., New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau.

Duluth, Minn.—Boats are showing up to load grain cargoes to hold for storage at lower lake ports during the winter. Eastern buyers want stuff handy to unload for use when needed. A little business was reported done recently at 4c per bushel, with vesselmen holding for a higher rate in order to show a profit, in view of the increased cost of operation. Ordinarily at this time water freight rates to eastern lake ports stiffen up, but this year is an exception. Present time with plenty of boat tonnage available and slow chartering the rate has dropped to 1¾c to 2c per bus. on wheat to unload Buffalo. This time last year shippers were paying 2¾c to 2½c.—F. G. C.

Green hides is a commodity which is a very important revenue producer to the railroads, and we want to give it the very best transportation service. Yet, every once in a while a flour, sugar, or grain car will get into that kind of loading with the result that the car is forever spoiled for the carrying of such products unless it is rebuilt at an expense of anywhere from \$150 to \$300. Thus, shippers who have commodities of the contaminating type to load can be helpful to the railroads by giving as much advance information as possible so that proper class and type of car may be supplied.—L. M. Betts, manager car service division Ass'n of American Railroads. Loading grain into a car which has carried hides wins a disappointing grade.

Why Grain Goes by Trucks

By S. C. MASTERS of Russell Grain Co.

A car of No. 2 hard wheat containing 120,710 lbs. from Rifle, Colo., on the Rio Grande Western R.R. recently sold on the Kansas City market, and the shipper received a check for \$718.39 net proceeds. The railroad assessed freight at the rate of 43c cwt. for hauling it 890 miles, and collected \$519.05, or 70 per cent, of what the shipper realized.

BUT

The railroads publish rates and are willing to haul this SAME car right back over the SAME



E. R. Rising & Son's New 16,000 Bushel Elevator at Algona, Ia.

route to Salina, Kan., and then turn around and haul it to Memphis, Tenn., a total distance of 970 miles from Kansas City, for a rate of 21c cwt., or charges of only \$253.49—a distance of 80 miles FARTHER, for charges 51 per cent LESS than from Rifle to Kansas City.

Iowa Elevator Built to Handle Trucks

Modern elevators, even when of small capacity, are built around new standards in grain handling requirements that have been set up by changes in the methods and speed of transportation. Driveways are being built high, wide, and strong to admit and support the tremendous weight of 15, 20, and 25 ton loads, without affecting the alignment of the elevator. Machinery turns on anti-friction bearings. Elevating and loading speeds have been increased, and provision is now made for loading big trucks, as well as railroad cars.

The new elevator of E. R. Rising & Son, at Algona, Ia., is an example. This cribbed iron-clad elevator has capacity for only 16,000 bushels, but it sets on a concrete foundation, 13 feet deep, that has walls 12 inches wide at the top and 20 inches wide at the bottom. This basement, altho only 12 feet wide, which about spans the elevator workfloor, is covered over with concrete, to make the floor of the workroom.

Of similar weight are the concrete walls of the elevator foundation and footings under the bins, and under the driveway. The driveway, 14 feet wide, 14 feet high, and 40 feet long, is attached and has the necessary height, breadth, and floor strength to support heavy semi-trailer trucks. Its footing is a part of the foundation that supports the entire structure, and its floor is of concrete except for the small area over the dump sink.

Machinery in the elevator fits around the idea of speed in handling grain. The leg carries 10x5 inch Calumet cups on an 11 inch rubber covered cup belt to elevate 3,000 bushels per hour. The leg is driven by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally inclosed motor, thru a Strong-Scott head drive. Both the boot pulley and the head-drive turn on roller bearings.

Spouting is of steel, and was constructed by the Union Iron Works. There are two loading spouts. One leads from below the Richardson automatic scale to a side track of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; the other leads back into the driveway for loading heavy trucks. Both of these loading spouts have flexible ends, for placing grain in the desired spot. Trucks are unloaded in the driveway by means of a Bender electric overhead traveling truck lift.

Another hint of the modern trend in grain handling is the 10 bins of the elevator. Grain is no longer just grain. Grain of different kinds and grades must be kept separate in order to realize the greatest market return, and where an elevator handles more than one kind of grain, a large number of bins is necessary. The bins in the Rising elevator are cribbed up of 2x6 inch lumber for the first 20 feet, of 2x4s for the next 20 feet.

E. R. Rising & Son have a group of buildings to handle a diversified business. Other structures include a mill building, built last spring, which has its own truck lift, two dump sinks, and grain handling machinery; a 40x100 ft. one-story feed warehouse, and a three-room office. The office has a full basement, with garage doors, and a ramp at one end. This basement is used for storing the company's trucks, as well as for the office furnace. The elevator is the latest in the assembly of buildings erected by George Todd for this company.

Washington, D. C.—Hearing of charges by Cargill, Inc., that the Chicago Board of Trade had manipulated the price of corn downward was recessed Oct. 27 by the Commodity Exchange Administration to be resumed a month later at Washington, Chicago or Minneapolis. Counsel completed argument on preliminary motions.

Supply Trade

Winnipeg, Man.—Upwards of \$3,000,000 will be spent this year on renovation of country grain elevators in the Prairie Provinces, according to the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba.

Chicago, Ill. Oct. 19.—The drop of \$4.00 per ton in the price of galvanized steel sheets should encourage owners of wood elevators to bring the iron cladding of their plants up to date.

Chicago, Ill.—Richard Griesser, aged 70, died Oct. 27, as the result of a fall at his home. His firm of architects, Richard Griesser & Son, designed many of the large breweries. He is survived by his son, Hans R. Griesser.

Portland, Ore.—The Chase Bag Co. of New York, has selected Portland as a site for one of its large factories, on 60,000 square feet of ground just purchased, to manufacture cotton and burlap bags of all kinds.—F. K. H.

Schenectady, N. Y.—General Electric's 60th year was fittingly observed Oct. 17 when the Chamber of Commerce presented the Company with a bronze plaque, commemorating the steps leading to the formation of the company and its location here. It was accepted for the Company by Gerard Swope, President.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., formerly Magnetic Mfg. Co., has recently improved its spout type automatic magnetic separator with a quick release plate feature which enhances the efficiency of the spout type magnet by rapid disposal of accumulated tramp iron, thus reducing fire hazards.

Ottawa, Ont.—A Canadian customs ruling, effective Nov. 11, declares white portland cement, plain and waterproofed, to be of a class or kind made in Canada, according to a report of Oct. 24 from the Office of the American Commercial Attache, Ottawa. From Nov. 11, the above products will be liable to dumping duty if sold to Canadian purchasers at prices less than the fair market value at the time and place of direct exportation to Canada.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The efficient control of dust in grain elevators and feed mills has al-

An Automatic Bin Level Control

For grain dealers and feed manufacturers who wish to control the level of materials in a bin, and automatically stop the leg when the bin is filled to the desired height, the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co. has developed the Tellevel Automatic Storage Control.

The Tellevel is a sensitive, inexpensive device with no wearing parts, consisting of three mercury switches in series, with a cast aluminum housing, and a bakelite sphere that hangs downward.

The housing is suspended from a conduit pipe so that the bakelite sphere may swing freely at a predetermined level for the materials which will be put into the bin. As the bin fills, the grain being stored will contact this sphere and tip it, bringing into operation the mercury switches, which in turn shut off the conveyor or leg motor. The Tellevel becomes a part of the control circuit for the motors that operate the conveyors or elevators that feed the bin. Its operation is entirely automatic, but by a simple change in wiring, the Tellevel can be made to keep the flow of material stopped or continuous until the control switch is closed.

Feed manufacturers who want a constant level of materials maintained in a garner bin above a grinder or a mixer can use a double arrangement of Tellevels to both stop and start the flow of materials to and from the bin. This is done by putting one Tellevel near the bottom of the bin to start conveyors when the bin is nearly empty, and another at the top of the bin to stop the motors when the bin is full.

ways been one of the major problems of operators of these plants. The Day Co. has recently issued a bulletin descriptive of its new Dual-Clone Dust Separator, which is claimed to be the first real improvement in scientific and efficient dust control in many years. Readers of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS can secure a copy of this bulletin by writing the company.

A complaint alleging unfair competition has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Universal Cordage Company, Inc., 312 Bridge St., Brooklyn, engaged in the manufacture and sale of remade rope and cordage from reclaimed Manila fiber. The respondent company's remade rope and cordage are labeled and branded, and invoiced to dealers and distributors, as being "Pure Manila," according to the complaint, which charges that the company also represents itself to be a new manufacturer of pure Manila rope. The complaint alleges that the respondent company's products are not made from new and unused pure Manila fiber, but are restrand and assembled from reclaimed fiber obtained from old, used and discarded rope and hawsers, which fact is not disclosed to purchasers.

Pneumatic v. Bucket Elevation

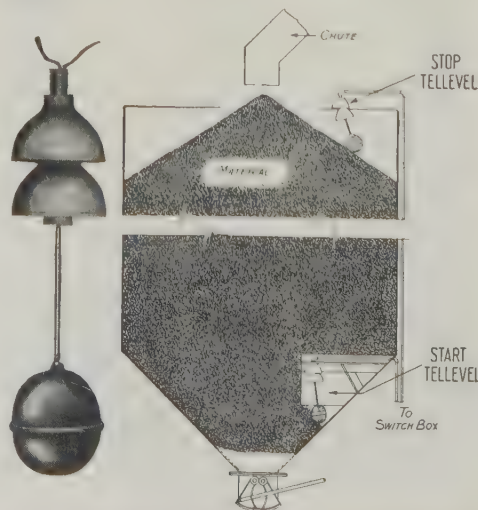
Cecil Bentham, in a lecture delivered before the Institute of Transport, Oct. 18, stated that an average of 30,000,000 tons of grain was annually transported across the oceans.

The British Isles was by far the largest single importing country in everything except rye, a fact which Mr. Bentham illustrated by diagrams showing that this country absorbed 35.1 per cent of world wheat imports, 29.7 per cent of maize, 27.6 per cent of barley, and 27.3 per cent of oats. For all grains, Great Britain and North Ireland absorbed 30.1 per cent of world imports.

On the question of carrying grain in bulk or in bags, he pointed out that on the North Atlantic crossing, bulk transport was universal. From Argentina, bulk had become the recognized method in recent years, but frequently with a proportion of sacks stowed on the top, altho cargoes from some loading places in Argentina still came with grain entirely in bags. Australia was now shipping partly in bulk cargoes, but that method was not received with great favor and was still, to some extent, suspect. India shipped all grain in bags, while South Africa shipped maize mainly in bulk.

Europe, being the principal importing continent, had brought methods of discharging ocean-going ships to a high state of perfection.

Operating costs of pneumatic and bucket elevators in plants working under similar conditions were stated as follows by Mr. Bentham, in pence per ton discharged: Bucket elevators, labor, 6.21; power, 0.30; capital charges, 3.50, total, 10.01; pneumatic elevators, labor, 2.00; power, 0.65; capital charges, 4.50, total, 7.15 pence.



Automatic Switch Maintains Grain Level in Bin

Single Phase Motors

By C. M. PARK, Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

During recent years the public utilities, largely through the stimulus of the R.E.A., have been carrying on a widespread campaign of expansion. This has resulted in the extension of transmission lines into rural sections where electric power had not been available. Since a great many of these extensions could be commercially practicable only by reducing initial costs to an absolute minimum, the large majority of the new lines have been single phase.

In many cases these power line extensions have brought electric power into small towns and communities which had been without this service, and grain elevator operators in many such localities have taken advantage of the new power lines to change over to electric power, either completely or in part. The change has resulted in operating improvement in most such cases, and the replacement of internal combustion engines and other hazardous types of power equipment has had the general effect of reducing fire hazards.

However, electric power can be dangerous both to life and to property unless the equipment is of the proper type and is properly installed. It is very important, therefore, that the elevator operator get in touch with his fire insurance company before any equipment is purchased or any contract is made for the installation of the wiring. The Mill Mutual Insurance Companies maintain an electrical specification service which is free to the operators of mills and elevators, and complete electrical installation specifications include blue prints and suitable contract forms will be supplied promptly on application to your insurance company or its representative.

Most manufacturers of electrical equipment and of grain handling and processing equipment realize that there are special hazards involved in the handling and processing of grain, and have instructed their representatives to prepare their cost estimates or quotations on the basis of electrical apparatus which is approved for use in mills and elevators. There are a few manufacturers, however, whose representatives will base quotations on sub-standard or even on dangerous second-hand electrical equipment in order to get business.

In the case of single phase motors, it is particularly important for the elevator operator to know what he is buying. In atmospheres containing combustible dusts, an open single phase motor is particularly dangerous. Such motors contain brushes and sliding electrical contacts, or in some cases centrifugal starting switches, and these are very likely to cause electrical sparks and flashes every time the motor is started. All single phase motors are classed as brush motors by the fire insurance companies, and the dangers involved in the operation of open brush motors in grain and milling plants cannot be over-emphasized. In addition, there is a very severe penalty in the fire insurance rate on mills and elevators where open brush motors are installed. In many cases, the danger may be so great that the plant would be considered uninsurable.

Whenever the installation of electrical equipment, and particularly single phase equipment, is contemplated, the wise elevator operator will obtain from equipment salesmen written assurance that quotations are based on electrical equipment approved for use in mills and elevators, and sales contracts for equipment should contain the provision that the electrical apparatus shall conform to the standards of the fire insurance companies. In that manner the plant operator will be protected against expensive replacements after the equipment is installed, and against heavy penalties in his fire insurance rate.

Dallas, Tex.—David M. Ehrsam, with offices in the Southland Life Bldg., has been appointed sales representative in this territory for J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Globe, Ariz.—Lon Walters of Midland City has purchased the feed and fuel business from T. J. Long.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Fire Oct. 20 from spontaneous combustion in the meal storage house at Swift & Co. oil mill, East Seventeenth St., destroyed the building and damaged the seed house. Loss was estimated at \$50,000, insured.

CALIFORNIA

San Rafael, Cal.—The Dairymen's Milling Co. has been organized; capital, \$100,000; organizers, M. S. Amarel and Zekie Smith.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Cotton Oil Corp. recently completed a remodeling program. Richardson Automatic Scales have been installed thruout the plant.

Berkeley, Cal.—El Porado Oil Works, formerly a copra crushing plant, has been changed to flax seed crushing. Additional expellers, discs and Richardson Automatic Flax Seed and Meal Scales have been installed.

Marysville, Cal.—Marysville Fuel Co. has installed a modern feed mill for preparation of stock and poultry feeds. The feed department of the firm has become the major department. Elmer F. Arnoldy is president and Mat Arnoldy, manager.

CANADA

Palo, Sask.—Fire believed caused by gasoline falling on a hot exhaust pipe of an engine destroyed the main building and elevator of the Midwest Chemical Co.'s plant Oct. 9. The loss was estimated at \$45,000 with partial insurance.

Vancouver, B. C.—William J. Crawford, chief grain inspector here, who started as a grain inspector for the government 39 years ago at Winnipeg, has decided to retire from active service. His assistant for the last 10 years, J. A. Ross, will succeed him.

Winnipeg, Man.—Edward Godfrey Jones, 69, a former resident here who had been prominent in the grain industry in Western Canada for more than 50 years, died at his home in New Westminster, October 10. He had been a Dominion government grain commissioner for five years and was also a grain buyer for 10 years. He was at one time manager of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and has been connected with other prominent grain companies.

Fort William, Ont.—Only two elevators on the twin city waterfronts are not in operation this fall. Last year six houses were shut down because of lack of business. The two houses not operating this fall are elevator D and the B and D elevator in Fort William. Railway terminals and elevators were busy over the week-end the last of October, working both Saturday and Sunday, handling a total of 2,381 cars that arrived over both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways over the two days.

Victoria, B. C.—James Richardson & Sons have opened an office here where they will conduct a general brokerage and investment business and the handling of grain futures. The branch is the company's 15th in a chain across the Dominion. The firm is a member of a number of exchanges. The office will be connected with a private wire service connecting the branches across Canada with the principal exchanges of the continent including the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto stock exchanges and the New York Stock Exchange and curb market. R. R. Brough is resident manager. He has been manager of the company's Edmonton branch for the last six years.

Vancouver, B. C.—John C. Nijdam, manager of the Vancouver office of the Continental Grain Co. for several years, has been elected vice-pres. of the company. He will remain in charge here.

St. Alberta, Alta.—The grain elevator and a warehouse of Gillespie Grain Co. Ltd., was destroyed by fire Oct. 15. The loss included 450 bus of grain and 1,000 bbls of flour and was estimated at \$90,000.

Port Arthur, Ont.—J. Harvey Chisamore, 67, one of the oldest grain trimmers in point of experience at the head of the Lakes, actively engaged in that work for the last thirty years, was painfully injured Oct. 28 when he fell into the hold of a boat. The Ralph Budd steamer was tied up at the Stewart elevator, in the intercity elevator group, and Chisamore was pulling a rope to adjust a spout from the elevator when he slipped on the steel deck and fell backward into the hold. He landed on a steel half-deck located part way down the hold, having fallen about 12 ft. Crew members saw him fall and hurriedly stopped loading operations. The hold was partly full of grain at the time. He was hauled to the deck and removed at once to the General Hospital.

Calgary, Alta.—Difficulties in the way of amalgamation of the United Grain Growers Ass'n with western wheat pools into what Premier John Bracken of Manitoba has described as "a united co-operative front" were explained to delegates Nov. 3 at the closing session of the annual meeting of the U. G. G. here. The project has long been under examination by western grain handling co-operatives, and will continue to be the subject of inquiry the U. G. G. directors' report indicated. A resolution was adopted urging continued operation of the Canadian wheat board providing there was acceptance of "all grain at all times regardless of market price." The report also warned against any attempts to make personal, commercial or political capital out of the board or any tendency on the part of a person, a party or institution to claim credit for its existence.

Victoria, C. B.—Gillespie Grain Corp., Edmonton, has taken over use of the idle grain elevator on Pier Three, Ogden Point, on a one year's lease, from Oct. 1, to Sept. 30, 1939. John Gillespie, president of the corporation, agreed to pay the city \$30,000 for use of the plant. Repairs are being made thruout the elevator. Mr. Gillespie agreed to operate the elevator under a license from the Board of Grain Commissioners as a public, semi-public or private elevator. An emergency clause provides if a declaration of war requires the shipment of grain east instead of west, thereby preventing the lessee from making remunerative use of the plant, the lessee will have the right to terminate the lease by 30 days' notice. Right to purchase the elevator during the term lease, if desired, was also given.

COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—Charles Maxwell, 74, a director of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., Denver, died suddenly Oct. 24 of a heart attack, in Magdalena, N. M. He had been associated with the milling and elevator company since 1897.

ILLINOIS

Carthage, Ill.—W. E. Scott has purchased a new Soweigh Truck Scale.

Greenville, Ill.—I have installed a new Duplex Corn Sheller and a new Duplex Hammer Mill.—L. A. Junod.

Ferris, Ill.—Shirley Sharp has purchased two new Soweigh Scales to be installed at Ferris and McCall, Ill.

Ottawa, Ill.—J. W. Hatten has accepted the position as manager of the Ottawa Co-operative Grain Co., effective as of Sept. 23.

Gibson City, Ill.—Willard E. Proctor, 84, prominent grain man, died Oct. 14, death due to a heart attack following a short illness.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Oscar Schucker, president of the Bluff City Mills, is seriously ill at the Hines Veterans' Hospital near Chicago.—H.

Fairfield, Ill.—A large addition has been added to the East Elevator belonging to A. J. Poorman. Standard lighting rods are being installed.—H.

Evanston, Ill.—Edward M. Kelly, 67, died Nov. 5 of cerebral hemorrhage. He had been engaged in the grain and feed business here for 30 years.

Atlanta, Ill.—John Hardin Hawes, 91, a lifelong resident of Hawes and engaged in the grain business here until three years ago, died Oct. 20.

Ridgway, Ill.—The large smoke stack on the Hish Elevator that was damaged by lightning has been repaired and will be protected with lightning rods.—H.

Alton, Ill.—The Mississippi Elevator Co. has been incorporated with 100 shares p.v. common at \$100 per share. Incorporators are G. S. Milnor, E. M. Sparks, E. J. Verlie.

Rochelle, Ill.—E. W. Bailey & Co., Inc., grain commission firm of Chicago, has taken over the Rochelle office of Bartlett Frazier Co. E. A. Gross, manager, and Henry Clark, operator, were retained to run the local office.

Galesburg, Ill.—The new plant of the Galesburg Soy Products Co., of which Max Albert is proprietor and manager, held "open house" the last week of October when a horde of visitors inspected the processing plant in operation.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill for an Illinois truck law has been prepared by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission, of which Senator Louis J. Menges of East St. Louis is chairman, and is intended to prevent the bad practices indulged in by some truckers handling grain, fruit, vegetables and coal.

Watseka, Ill.—John Bridson of Ashkum has purchased the former Farmers Grain Co. elevator and adjacent property. Mr. Bridson was manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Thawville before he went to Ashkum to serve in the same capacity for the Farmers Elevator Co., and is well known. Mr. and Mrs. Bridson will move here as soon as arrangements can be completed for a new manager in Ashkum.

Kankakee, Ill.—Forty-six members and guests of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents from Chicago, Champaign, Decatur and Springfield inspected the new General Foods Corp. grain elevator and corn mill here, Tuesday, Nov. 1. Following the inspection trip dinner was served in the Kankakee Hotel. C. J. Alger, Corn Products Refining Co., pres. of the Chicago Chapter of the Society, was chairman. The high light of the evening was the talk by R. J. Skala, Chicago, who just returned from a four months tour of Central Europe and the British Isles. His very interesting and informative talk was accompanied by several reels of beautiful moving pictures which he made on the trip.

CHICAGO NOTES

Christian E. Heerlein, 70, doorman at the trading floor of the Board of Trade for the last 31 years, died Nov. 2.

The meeting of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 28 and 29.

Starr C. Koerner has become associated with Mitchell, Hutchins & Co. as manager of their Chicago trading department. He formerly was with Moore, McLean & McDermott.

E. E. Roquemore has been appointed sales manager for Arcady Farms Milling Co., effective Nov. 1, succeeding Emery Kovach, who has joined his fathers' business in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Roquemore resigned his former position as sales manager of the cereal division of Allied Mills, Inc.

E. W. Heerlein, assistant chief sampler of the Board of Trade, attended the McHenry County Farm Products Show at Marengo, Ill., Oct. 27 to give ratings on more than 70 competing entries of wheat, oats, rye, barley and soy beans.

Admitted to membership in the Board of Trade were the following: Elmer E. Hanks, of Peru, Ind.; Joseph H. Wingert, Evanston, Ill.; Gerald R. Scott, Robert Mautz, of Chicago. The fourth quarter of annual dues (\$62.50) and the second half of the special assessment (\$75) for the year 1938, were called Nov. 1.

The public part of the Santa Fe Elevator is now under federal license under the U. S. Warehouse Act, operation continuing by the Stratton Grain Co., whose Quincy Elvtr. Co. subsidiary has surrendered its license from the Illinois Commerce Commission and discontinued operation under the state law.

Paul Uhlmann, who has been vice-pres. of the Uhlmann Grain Co., has been elected president of the company to succeed the late Fred Uhlmann. He is manager of the Kansas City division of the firm and will continue to make his headquarters at that city. Richard Uhlmann, son of the late head of the firm, who has been sec'y, has been elected vice-president.

Barnett Faroll has been nominated by petition as president of the Board of Trade. The annual election is to be held Jan. 9. Mr. Faroll is now first vice-president of the Board. He is senior member of the brokerage firm of Faroll Bros., members of the New York Stock Exchange, and of other principal exchanges of North America, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1907. Orrin S. Dowse, vice-president of the Stratton Grain Co. and a member of the Board of Trade since 1918, has been nominated for the office of first vice-president of the exchange. He now holds the office of second vice-president.

With an enrollment of students in excess of 170, reflecting a spontaneous response to aims of the institution, the newly-formed Grain Exchange Institute held its initial session Nov. 3 on Grain and Its Marketing. A. W. Mansfield, pres. of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, sponsors of the Institute, and Kenneth S. Templeton, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, were among the speakers who formally opened the 1938-39 course of study. They addressed a student body comprised largely of customers' men and solicitors for Board of Trade houses, members of the exchange, employees of processing firms and of Chicago banks, and the general public. "In its entirety," commented James M. R. Glaser, Institute com'ite chairman, "this student body represents an important cross-section of the grain industry. The com'ite is extremely gratified at the scope of enrollment." Evening classes of the Grain Exchange Institute are contemplated, in addition to the afternoon class, as many requests have been received for evening instruction, which will be given if a sufficient number of applications are received.

INDIANA

Windfall, Ind.—The Mitchell Partnership has installed a Hess Drier for drying soy beans and corn.

LaCrosse, Ind.—LaCrosse Grain Co. has added a new one-ton feed mixer with 3 h.p. motor.—A. E. L.

Albion, Ind.—The Steifel Grain Co. has installed a 10-ton motor truck scale, bot from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Westville, Ind.—C. B. Moser added a second story to the feed mill and will install a 1-ton mixer and new elevator leg.—A. E. L.

Clanricarde (Kouts, R.F.D. 1), Ind.—The Clanricarde Elvtr. Co. has erected a large corn crib 60 ft. from the elevator, to be equipped with sheller, one elevator stand, and engine power. No ear corn will be handled in the main elevator.—A. E. L.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Chas. Mayes of Evansville is installing some new equipment and remodeling the plant of the Nunn Milling Co.—H.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Ed Glass, owner and operator of the Glass Roller Mills, has installed a new feed mixer and will do custom grinding.

Auburn, Ind.—The Farm Bureau Milling Co. recently installed a 15-ton 22 x 9 motor truck scale, bot from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Malden (Valparaiso, R. F. D. 7), Ind.—Porter County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n will install a new sheller and complete conduit lighting system.—A. E. L.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Montgomery County Farm Buro is installing a Blue Streak-Hammer Mill with magnetic separator, mill direct connected to electric motor.

Woodburn, Ind.—The Woodburn Equity Exchange is installing seven new motors to replace the 50 h. p. general duty motor. This will permit individual drives.—A. E. L.

Graham (Washington R. F. D. 1), Ind.—The Graham Farms Elevator equipped its new elevator with legs, conveyor and Calumet Cups purchased from Weller Metal Products Co.

Coburg (Westville p.o.), Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. of Westville has razed the Coburg elevator. The material and equipment will be used to enlarge and remodel the Westville elevator.—A. E. L.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Fire which broke out in the drying room of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co. elevator late the afternoon of Oct. 12, because of timely discovery and prompt action, was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Aurora, Ind.—The Dearborn Mills is moving into its new, modern feed mill property formerly known as the Star Mills. The plant is being completely remodeled and will house a modern feed plant driven by dust proof electric motors.—H.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The F. S. Royster Guano Co. is building a new fertilizer plant in Indianapolis.

The 38th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 23 and 24, in the Indianapolis Columbia Club. The program for the session is being arranged by C. C. Barnes, president of the ass'n, and Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Standard Cereals, Inc., Chicago, has acquired six buildings containing approximately 6,200,000 sq. ft. of floor space and seven acres of ground on Gent Ave., Indianapolis, formerly housing American Hominy Co., and will install new machinery for the production of corn products by the dry milling process. Production is expected to start Feb. 1. The property is now being reconditioned. The plant will have an initial grinding capacity of 10,000 bus. of corn daily and a storage capacity of 300,000 bus. of shelled corn. Officers of the company are Herman Lebeson, Chicago, pres.; Charles Highstreet, Indianapolis, vice-pres. and general superintendent, and Solomon Libman, formerly of Chicago, but now a resident of Indianapolis, sec'y-treas. Mr. Libman will also be resident manager of the business. He stated the company expects to have the most modern plant of its type in the world.

IOWA

Glidden, Ia.—Earl Reeve has enlarged his local feed plant.

Dewar, Ia.—Roy Freed has purchased a new Soweigh Scale.

Richland, Ia.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed H. E. Greeson's feed mill and residence here recently.

Ogden, Ia.—The Walker Grain Co. recently installed a head drive and Calumet Cups. Geo. Todd did the work.

Dinsdale, Ia.—Moeller & Walter recently installed a 10-ton 18x9 ft. motor truck scale, bot from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A new 20-ton 34x10 ft. Soweigh Truck Dump Scale has been installed by the Honeynead Products Co.

Altoona, Ia.—Burgett Bros. recently added a storage annex and lean-to to their mill. R. H. Burgett is manager of the plant.

Havelock, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator and annex at this point were recently painted, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Redfield, Ia.—E. A. Fuller has taken over his new duties as manager of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co., succeeding John W. Walters.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install seed treating equipment next spring. Lloyd Darling is manager of the elevator.

Algona, Ia.—A board meeting was held at the Farmers' elevator recently and plans were adopted to improve and enlarge the elevator office.

Terrill, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed a new attrition feed grinder at the local plant. Frank Anderson is manager of the elevator.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Miss Dorothy Chegwyn and Joseph B. Kopel were united in marriage Sept. 28. Mr. Kopel is associated with the Kopel Grain Co.—L. A. G.

Dumont, Ia.—Ernest Maier, 81, for 20 years manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator here, died at the Lutheran hospital at Hampton, Oct. 29, following a short illness.

Ainsworth, Ia.—The Ainsworth Grain Elevator, an old landmark which was partially destroyed by fire last March, has been sold to D. D. Stephens and is being torn down.

Muscatine, Ia.—The McKee Grain & Feed Corporation has equipped its plant with a new Hess Direct Heat Drier. The plant may be operated independent of the elevator and uses oil for fuel.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has built a new corn crib and installed a new hoist at its local elevator. G. L. Benschoter, mgr., stated the elevator is now ready to handle all corn arrivals.

Blencoe, Ia.—A contract will be awarded immediately by the B. C. Christopher Elvtr. Co. for construction of a new grain elevator here to replace the one destroyed by fire Oct. 21. Don Mintun is manager of the plant.—A. G. T.

Traer, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Strong-Scott Head Drive and replaced the old cups with Calumet Cups, increasing its grain handling capacity about 100 per cent. Geo. Todd Const. Co. had the contract.

Malvern, Ia.—Fire originating in the chaff house Oct. 26 caused heavy damage to Kuncce & Nelson elevator which contained 1,800 bus. of wheat, 3,500 bus. of corn and 500 bus. of oats. Albert Nelson is manager of the elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Smithland, Ia.—The Bartlett Frazier Co. elevator here was destroyed by fire Nov. 2. A large supply of corn in the plant was burned. Defective wiring is believed to have started the fire, which, fanned by high winds, was soon out of control.

Moravia, Ia.—Fred Hiatt and son, Charles E. Hiatt, have taken over the feed and grinding business of W. C. Bivin & Son. The firm will do all kinds of feed grinding and will also carry a full line of feeds. Bivin & Son will continue in the implement business.

Sioux City, Ia.—At the regional meeting of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held here Nov. 6 a grain grading school was conducted, in charge of W. M. Combs of the U. S. department of agriculture. The Sioux City Grain Exchange and its member firms acted as hosts on the occasion.

Swea City, Ia.—L. R. Van Velsan of Creston has purchased the feed mill from Adolph Mortensen, and, in addition to the stationary mill, will operate a portable mill with Clifford Gardner in charge. Mr. Mortensen will remain in Swea City and will conduct a wholesale feed business.

Independence, Ia.—The flour mill at the Wapsipicon Mill has been dismantled, the equipment shipped to Owensboro, Ky., and the space thus vacated will be used for feed storage. The flour mill had not been in use for the past ten or twelve years. Tom Potts is manager of the "Wapsie" plant.

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West Chester, Ia.—Lewis Dalton of New Sharon and H. H. Laufer, Cedar Rapids, have taken over the operation of the H. W. Luers & Co. elevators here. The new firm will handle a complete line of feeds, seeds, coal and grain. Mr. Dalton, a man of several years' experience in the grain business, will manage the elevators.

Everly, Ia.—T. E. Linnihan, manager of the Hunting Elvtr. Co., staged a one-man corn picking contest Oct. 30 when he set his mark at 110 bus. in a 10 hour period. Picking started at 7 a. m. and continued until noon according to the rules of the contest, with an hour off at noon for rest and food and afternoon picking running from 1 to 6 o'clock.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held one of a series of ten district meetings at the Arlington Hotel Oct. 19. Methods and practice of hedging was one of the subjects discussed. Other district meetings were scheduled for Emmetsburg, Mason City, Sioux City, Cedar Falls, Greenfield, Oskaloosa, Muscatine, Marshalltown and Fort Dodge.

Gibson, Ia.—Fire caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and lumber yard here recently at a loss estimated between \$25,000 and \$35,000. Between 5,000 and 10,000 bus. of oats, wheat and corn were destroyed with the two buildings, with only partial insurance. Guy Wymore is manager of the plant. It is believed the building will be rebuilt.

Summit (Imogene p.o.), Ia.—Russell Teachout, farmer, was seriously injured Oct. 15 when he fell 18 ft. from a high beam of the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator. Mr. Teachout recently purchased the scale house from the elevator company and was dismantling it to move it to his own property when a beam broke, causing him to fall. He was rushed to the Hand hospital in Shenandoah.

Ellsworth, Ia.—Thompson Bros., who have been in the turkey farming business in this vicinity for the last 10 years, are constructing a combined feed store, hatchery and business headquarters here and will install complete grinding, mixing and cleaning equipment. Overhead bins and a large storage room are included in the building plans. The building will be of frame and metal construction, 70 x 90 ft. with 70 ft. trackage on the C. & N. W. railroad.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss to electrical equipment on Oct. 7.

Ryus (Satanta p. o.), Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. has reopened its elevator here with T. C. Lucas, who was formerly in charge, again manager.

White Water, Kan.—The White Water Flour Mills has remodeled its office. Recently the mill building was recovered with iron siding, coat of insulating material placed under the iron.

Sanford, Kan.—Sanford Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a new dust control and grain conditioning system in its local elevator. Wood Goss is manager of the plant.

Highland, Kan.—John Redmon has leased the Bottiger elevator which he is operating in conjunction with his general grain business. Paul Bottiger, Jr., will be in charge of the local plant. Mr. Redmon has a storage elevator at Hiawatha also.

Douglass, Kan.—James Taylor and Will Eckel have purchased the Brandt Elevator, taking possession Oct. 17. Mr. Taylor will be in active charge of the plant, retaining the same force of helpers that have been employed there. L. D. Brandt, who has owned the elevator for the last 22 years, announced he will "take it easy" for a while.

Wellsville, Kan.—Fire starting on the top floor of the Star Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator the evening of Oct. 25 totally destroyed the building and contents, some 16,000 bus. of grain, at a loss estimated at from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The grain loss was fully covered by insurance and the building loss was partially covered. The company immediately erected cribs near by to handle corn which may be brought in. It is quite likely a new elevator will be built. Frank Barnett, mgr., requests patrons, meanwhile, to take their large truck loads of either corn or wheat to the company's elevators at Rantoul or Leloup wherever possible to do so.

Iola, Kan.—Iola Milling Co. is installing machinery for the manufacture of flour. Recently D. A. McDonald, manager of the company, added feed milling to his elevator and jobbing business, installing a fully equipped feed manufacturing unit. The flour milling machinery is being placed in the same building that houses the feed mill, that space used largely for storage purposes in the past being utilized. A basement is being added to the building and it is expected the 50 bbl. capacity plant will be ready for operation by December first.

Topeka, Kan.—The Ismert-Hincke Flour Mill Co. of Kansas City has purchased the controlling interest of the Topeka Flour Mills on North Jefferson St., and has taken over active operation of the plant. The deal included the 1,600 bbl. capacity mill and 500,000-bu. concrete elevator. In exchange the Topeka firm took over the 1,500 bbl. mill at Tenth and Washington Sts., property owned by the Ismert-Hincke Co. but not used for milling for about a dozen years. The Kansas City properties of the Ismert-Hincke Co. are not involved in the transaction. The IH organization lost its 2,600-bbl. mill in Kansas City by fire Aug. 28, and had originally planned to rebuild the mill. Later, the company officials had decided to overhaul completely the Topeka unit, and had started work to revamp and overhaul the mill when the deal with the Topeka Flour Mills developed. Business of the Topeka company will continue as in the past with John K. Landes as vice-pres. and manager, the sale of the Topeka property not in any way interrupting the company's activities, and sales production will continue as heretofore. Offices of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. will remain in Kansas City where the company has a concrete 1,100,000-bu. elevator. The transfer of properties in the above deal took place Nov. 1.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. has installed a Hess Drier to dry the corn required for meal and other products.

Buffalo, Ky.—The Buffalo Roller Mills has repaired the damage caused by the collapse Aug. 10 of one of its elevators pouring out 10,000 bus. of grain.

Versailles, Ky.—A new safe installed by the Bohannon Coal & Feed Co. in its office at Main and Broadway, after its safe was wrecked and robbed recently, was broken into Oct. 30 and \$93 taken. The combination and lock were smashed with tools stolen previously from the Southern Railway tool house a half block distant. In the first robbery the loot was over \$100.—A.W.W.

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MICHIGAN

Wayne, Mich.—Fire Oct. 23 destroyed the 40-year-old elevator erected in 1898 by C. F. Lohr.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Three Rivers Co-operative Exchange recently bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. a 15-ton 22x9 ft. truck scale.

Lowell, Mich.—The new Hess oil-fired Direct Heat Drier installed at the King Milling Co.'s east side plant is now in operation, drying new buckwheat and corn.

Vickeryville, Mich.—We are installing a new double spiral separator at our local elevator, to be used for separating vetch from rye.—Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The Paw Paw Co-operative Ass'n has let a contract to George Vosold for the construction of a new feed plant and grain storage here, to be 24x24 ft. square, with full basement, 8 ft. deep, the building to be three stories above ground. New machinery to be installed includes one Blue Streak Hammer Grinder; a corn sheller, feed mixer, corn cutter, hopper scales and elevator to handle grain from truck and cars.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-operative Farm Produce Co. has opened its new feed grinding room and super service station, both equipped with latest type equipment. The new feed grinding mill was built on the east side of the company's elevator and is so constructed that the roof extends over as a covering for the driveway to the elevator and also the mill. The grinding and mixing equipment and a corn sheller are in the basement. The mill is so designed that after grain has been dumped into the hopper it can be run thru the hammermill and thence into any other of the feed mixing machines without being handled. George Vasold was the general contractor and designer of the building. The company has 152 h.p. in the feed mill. Two new truck dumps, hoist type, have been placed in the elevator drive. The new service station is an added improvement the company has completed. The building is of fireproof construction with a center partition separating the wash rack and lubrication departments. The company plans to build another part to this building next year when the old station will then be torn down. D. N. Protzman is manager of the elevator and mill.

MINNESOTA

Paynesville, Minn.—Russell's Hatchery has installed a new motor driven hammer mill.

Fisher, Minn.—The Case Grain Co. recently installed a new feed mill at its local plant.

Donaldson, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with Calumet Buckets.

Monticello, Minn.—Herb Lilja recently installed a new hammer mill and 60-h.p. motor.

Cokato, Minn.—The Starks Hatchery has installed a new hammer mill and 30-h.p. motor.

Plato, Minn.—Meuleners Feed & Coal Co. reported damages sustained by high winds Oct. 21.

Hamel, Minn.—William Gulden, operator of the Hamel Feed Mill, has installed a new hammer mill.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has installed a new car puller.

Chisago City, Minn.—The Chisago City Milling Co. recently installed a new 1-ton mixer and a 5-h.p. motor.

Marshall, Minn.—A slipping drive belt caused a small loss in the J. R. Rasmussen Co. elevator on Oct. 15.

Wyoming, Minn.—Howard Reed, operator of the Reed Feed Co., recently installed a 1,000-lb. mixer and motor.

Quamba, Minn.—The Quamba Auto Co. which operates a feed plant here, recently installed a new 1,000 lb. mixer.

Pine City, Minn.—The Pine County Farmers Exchange has added a 10-ton mixer and 5-h.p. motor to its mill equipment.

Revere, Minn.—A new cleaner was installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Asbury (Maynard p. o.), Minn.—The Asbury elevator is being repaired. A new motor which will take the place of the old gas engine, and a new grain cleaner are being installed. Magnus Helgeson is manager of the elevator.

Mantorville, Minn.—Juno Johnson of Zumbrota has taken over the Mantorville Feed Mill and has completely remodeled the building.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The St. Cloud Cereal Co., under the proprietorship of Frank Scheibel of St. Cloud, has reopened its manufacturing plant here.

Wood Lake, Minn.—The Equity Elevator & Trading Co. will build a feed mill at the elevator site, to be 24x22 ft. in size and ready for operation by Dec. 15.

LeSeuer, Minn.—A new 20-ton scale, fitted with a Strong-Scott Dump, was installed here for Wierwill Bros. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Echo, Minn.—The Echo Milling Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale fitted with Strong-Scott Dumps. Other remodeling and repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Luverne, Minn.—The Mannigel-Rathjen Grain Co. corporation has been dissolved and is now a co-partnership called William Rathjen Grain Co. The elevator has been completely iron-clad and the old metal siding painted with aluminum paint.

Mankato, Minn.—Gilbert C. Wiberg recently leased the feed mill section of the warehouse operated by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. and is operating it under the name Wiberg Flour & Feed Co. He was formerly with the Foley Milling & Elevator Co. at Minneapolis.

Fairfax, Minn.—Extensive repairs are being made at the Pacific Grain Co. feed mill here. A new hammer mill is being installed with a 50 h.p. motor; new bin service will be provided and a Strong-Scott Blower System with a 10 h.p. motor will be fitted on the present attrition mill, which has two 30 h.p. motors; new legs and equipment will be provided for the processing of feeds, and the building will be covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Madison, Minn.—Western Grainmen's Ass'n in session Oct. 11 in the City Hall was presided over by John W. Evans, president, who called attention to the need of securing changes in the present mortgage and lien laws which affect grain purchases. A letter from A. F. Nelson was read calling attention to the matter of allowing sufficient clearance between buildings and railroad tracks. G. M. Homme, chairman of the com'ite on proper testing equipment, had a preliminary report, his com'ite submitting the following recommendations: 1—That uniform testing equipment be used in all elevators. 2—That the Railroad & Warehouse Commission should specify the smallest size bucket that may be used and in the com'ite's judgment it should not be less than one pint. 3—That a standard stoker and a standard funnel be used for testing grain for weight. 4. That a moisture test must be made on all loads of corn grading No. 3 or lower and that the moisture content of the corn be noted on the scale ticket as a part of the grade. 5—That laws be enacted to make it a misdemeanor, subject to fine or loss of license or both, to undergrade or overgrade or under-dock or over-dock.

Louisburg, Minn.—Ole Gremsgard has resigned as manager of the Atlas Elevator Co. elevator and Edwin Ronglien has succeeded him.

Prior Lake, Minn.—A 40x20 ft. feed mill and warehouse building was recently erected adjacent to the Prior Lake Elevator Co. elevator and a modern feed plant is now in operation in conjunction with the elevator business. Sam Tusig is owner and operator of the company.

Duluth, Minn.—It is reported that the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, linseed oil manufacturers, will close the office in the Board of Trade building, Dec. 1. As yet the company has not confirmed the report. The concern operates a 1,250,000 bus. plant in Superior. Grain now held in the house totals 1,065,000 bus., 600,000 of it wheat. —F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

George Niess, 60, Minneapolis, president of the Feed King Corp., died Oct. 22 in Toronto, Canada, where he had gone on a business trip.

Otto Nauman, 44, Minneapolis, for many years a grain salesman for Cargill, Inc., died suddenly on Oct. 29 at his Medicine Lake summer home.

Herman G. Kiesling, 66, president of the Oxboro Milling Co., a feed firm, died at his home in Minneapolis Nov. 2. Oxboro is a Minneapolis suburb.

James Auld has been transferred by Hales & Hunter, Chicago, from their "Hales" elevator there to their Minneapolis "Belco" elevator, where he will be superintendent.

Harry P. Gallagher, prominent in the milling industry for many years, died Oct. 30 in Miami, Fla. Mr. Gallagher retired a few years ago as manager of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. of Minneapolis.

A 100-bbl. tank of linseed oil exploded in the basement of the linseed oil plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in southeast Minneapolis, Oct. 29. The explosion shattered windows on the south side of the building and destroyed a smoke stack. Other damage was confined to the basement of the building.

MISSOURI

Bernie, Mo.—The Malden Grain Co. sustained a loss to stock on Oct. 26.

Sedalia, Mo.—Sparks on an awning caused a small damage to the Producers Produce Co. on Oct. 22.

Amoret, Mo.—Fire caused by burning weeds totally destroyed the Amoret Elevator and badly damaged stock of Rowe & Mitchell on Oct. 29. James Mitchell is manager of the elevator.

Butler, Mo.—The Arnold Feed Store has completed installations of a feed mill and will do custom grinding and feed mixing. New machinery installed includes a new modern ton mixer, a cracked corn cutter, grain cleaner, hammer mill, molasses mixer, and an electric fan mill for cleaning seeds. A corn sheller is to be installed with a capacity of 250 bus. of ear corn per hour. —P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—L. A. Grayson, trustee in bankruptcy for the Daniel Grain Co. of Hillsborough County, Fla., has filed suit in Federal Court asking judgment for \$9,206.63 against the Scott Milling Co. here. —P.J.P.

Houston, Mo.—Roy Davis, 45, driver for the Farmers Exchange, was found dead beside an overturned truckload of feed near Mansfield. He was coming from Springfield and is believed to have fallen asleep while driving. —P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Schreiner Grain Co., with offices in the Merchant's Exchange building, discontinued business Nov. 3. The firm held a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade as well as on the Merchant's Exchange. —P.J.P.

Mexico, Mo.—Thieves blew the combination from the safe and wrecked the safe door at the Producers Grain Co.'s office here the night of Oct. 28, but overlooked a compartment containing \$300. Emmet Munday is manager of the company. —P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

C. M. Newberry, Amarillo, Tex., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

More than 100 members of the Kansas City Board of Trade enjoyed a barbecue dinner Oct. 11 at the farm of G. L. Davis near Merriam. A softball game furnished entertainment before the dinner.

R. Hugh Uhlmann, of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, eldest son of Paul Uhlmann, president of the company, and Miss Helen Jane Weil of Montpelier, Ala., will be married Nov. 10 at the Hotel Pierre, New York.

Stanley P. Russell, former Kansas City representative of the Bartlett Frazier Co. feed department, is continuing business under his own name, handling mill feeds and clears. His office will be in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Kansas City office of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for the administration of the wheat and flour subsidy programs for the purchasing of wheat from eligible farmers in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado at C.C.C. rates has been moved to the Board of Trade Bldg.

Roscoe A. Kelly, vice president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, of which he has been a member for many years, and active in the elevator and cash grain business, has engaged in the cash grain brokerage business under his own name. Offices are in the Board of Trade Bldg. Mr. Kelly has a wide acquaintance among the grain and milling trade.

The Kansas City branch of the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., is being liquidated. It is expected that accumulations of wheat and other grains will have been liquidated around the close of the year. The company operates the Great Western elevator of the Chicago Great Western railroad under lease, a 1,000,000-bu. capacity house. George A. Aylsworth is general manager of the Kansas City branch. The company's headquarters are at Minneapolis and it operates an aggregate of 9,000,000 bus. of grain storage at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Superior, Wis., Chicago, Buffalo, Des Moines and Kansas City, owning some of the elevators outright, leasing others. It is not known to what extent liquidation of other elevator properties will be carried out, but it is understood the same plan underway for the Kansas City branch may extend to others.

MONTANA

Valier, Mont.—The Greely Elevator Co.'s plant was damaged Oct. 15 by windstorm.

Dodson, Mont.—New driveway floors and Strong-Scott Dumps were installed, as well as general repairs made to the elevator here operated by the Equity Co-operative Ass'n. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

NEBRASKA

Rokeby (Lincoln, Route 1), Neb.—Frank E. Rundle, 77, grain man, died Oct. 23 in a Lincoln Hospital.

Peru, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange is being improved with installation of a new Bender Electric Overhead Truck Lift in its driveway.

Pleasanton, Neb.—Dolly Phillips, 70, well-known Nebraska grain dealer, died at his home in Kearney Oct. 26. He organized the Farmers Grain Co. here more than 30 years ago.

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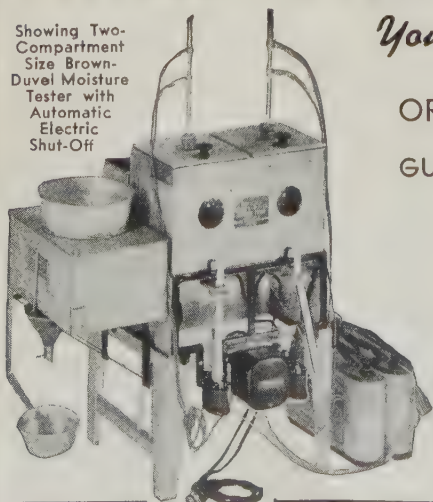
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Nickerson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n's new cribbed, iron-clad elevator is nearing completion. Its driveway will be fitted with a Bender Electric, Overhead Truck Lift.

Curtis, Neb.—The Curtis Mills, owned by the Crete Milling Co., will be closed indefinitely and the local employes will be transferred to Crete. The plant has been in only partial operation for years.

Alma, Neb.—Two wings are being added to the Alma Equity Elevator, joining the east wall of the elevator proper. One wing will house the feed grinding machinery to be installed, and is provided with bins and elevators. The other wing will be divided into bins exclusively. S. G. Mahaffey is manager.

Willow Island, Neb.—Fire destroyed the Lemmon Bros. alfalfa mill here late Oct. 27, the loss estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The fire is believed to have started in the engine room. Twenty tons of meal and four tons of hay were also burned. The owners have not decided whether or not they will rebuild.

Fremont, Neb.—Operations of the Marr Processing Plant is expected to begin between Nov. 10 and 15. About 20,000 bus. of soybeans are on hand. Work of installing the machinery has been going on for some time. Power will be furnished by electricity and steam, a 57-h.p. power boiler supplying the steam. The cleaner is located in a special compartment constructed on the roof; in the rear of the plant a 17,500-gal. tank has been erected to store oil extracted from the beans. Mr. Marr is making plans for a "Feeders' Day" to be held here soon.

OMAHA LETTER

The Omaha office of the Cereal By-Products Co., which is managed by Stan Donovan, moved into the Grain Exchange Bldg. Oct. 31.

A plan to move the historic Weber mill on North Thirtieth St. out of the Mill creek flood basin to nearby high ground to avoid water damage litigation is being considered by the owner, Mrs. Gerda M. Weber, and the Omaha city council.

A soybean processing plant for extracting oil and making meal will be in operation in Omaha beginning Dec. 1, operated by the Allied Mills Co. in its big mill at Twenty-ninth and B sts. Equipment is already on hand and Leo Murphy, general manager of the mill, will be in charge of the soybean processing also. A new 30-ton 34x10 ft. Soweigh Truck Scale with concrete deck has been installed.

H. C. Peterson, Chappell, was elected president of the West Central Co-operative Grain Co. at its first annual meeting in Omaha Oct. 21. Other officers are Albert Schroeder, Venango, vice-pres.; C. B. Steward, Lincoln, sec'y; D. B. MacPhee, Omaha, treas. Directors include H. W. Busch, Utica; J. M. McNally, Bellwood; W. R. Ehlers, Kimball; Ed Shearer, Riverton; Fred Behm, Missouri Valley. L. L. Quinby is general manager. Operators of more than 60 country elevators attended the meeting.

Harry Clark, chief inspector for the Omaha Grain exchange, has been licensed to grade soybeans on the local market. Soybeans are classed as feed and seed by the United States department of agriculture, and inspection is done by the division of hay, feed and seed. Application has been made for licenses for additional inspectors. Arrival of 10 cars Oct. 20 and 21 marked the first time soybeans have been regularly reported in the trade here. The shipments were from central Iowa, bought on contract by Allied Mills, Inc., thru the Burns Grain Co. and were ordered to the company's elevator for storage. The beans graded mostly No. 2 yellow.

NEW ENGLAND

Ipswich, Mass.—By terms of the will of the late William G. Horton, 81, wealthy grain and flour merchant who died here Oct. 23, the grain mill (land and building), together with all personal property used in connection with the grain business, was willed to Lawrence Robinson, mill foreman at the plant for many years. Horton bequeathed \$2,000 to Miss Lucy B. Doyle, his bookkeeper at the plant, also employed there many years.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—Colonel Allan B. Wallace, 74, of Summit, for many years engaged in the grain and flour business here, died suddenly Oct. 17 after a heart attack. He retired from active business several years ago.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—We have recently installed more machinery, raising our capacity from 50 to 100 bbls.; additional storage of 20,000 bus., and 500 tons sacked feed capacity has been added also.—Portales Milling Co.

Santa Fe, N. M.—H. A. Nachtrieb, of Clayton, New Mexico, who for the past 15 years has been associated with the Tri-State Grain & Seed Co. and its predecessors at Clayton and other New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma points, is resigning from the company and moving to Santa Fe. Mr. Nachtrieb is to be the new manager of the Santa Fe Hay & Grain Co., recently bought from the Fidel Bros. The Santa Fe Hay & Grain Co. is an old and well known business thruout north Central New Mexico, doing a general feed and grain business.

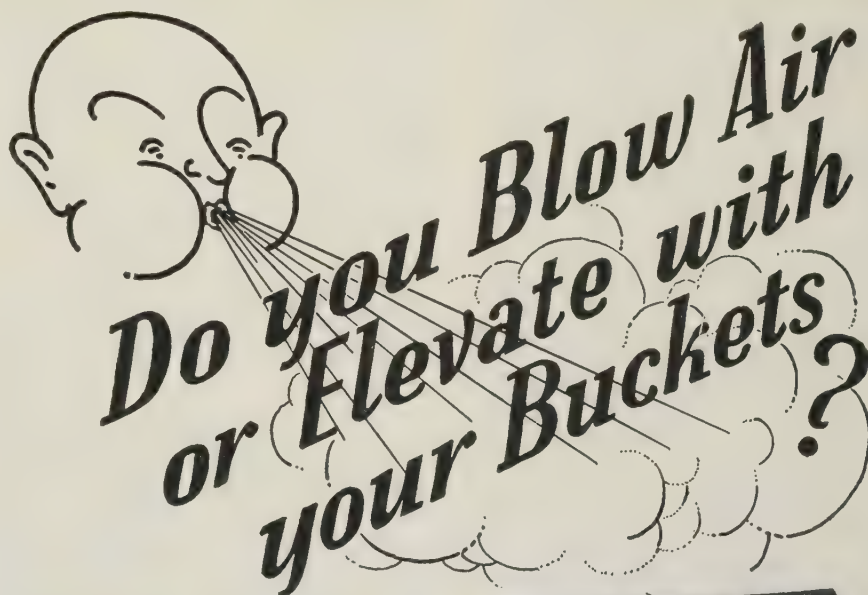
NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange has elected to regular membership Newcombe Chandler Baker of Laird, Bissell & Meeds, and Harold R. Talbot of Dyer, Hudson & Co.

Corfu, N. Y.—Building and stock owned by A. R. Lawrence was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Oct. 24.

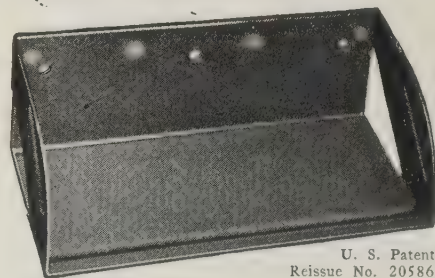
Buffalo, N. Y.—James G. McKillen, president of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, and a member of that body for the last 38 years, on Oct. 18, celebrated his 40th year in the grain business at a dinner given in his honor by D. M. Irwin of Cargill, Inc. Mr. Irwin gave Mr. McKillen his first job in the business when he was eastern manager of the Chicago O'Neil Grain Co. After several years with this company Mr. McKillen founded his own firm, J. G. McKillen, Inc., in 1920.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has decided to curtail its activity in the grain business, concentrated largely in Buffalo. However, it will continue to store grain and operate its 1,000,000-bushel Buffalo elevator. Executives said the decision has been reached because it was believed that capital could be more advantageously employed in the handling and processing of soybeans, a phase of the company's business which has shown marked improvement in recent years.—G.E.T.



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Guilford, N. Y.—Kenneth Scholefeld, who recently resigned as manager of the Moses-Cronk Feed Co., has been succeeded by William Ballard.

NORTH DAKOTA

Kempton, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is installing Calumet Cups in its local elevator.

Hamar, N. D.—The Hamar Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck lift and 15-h.p. motor at its local plant.

Finley, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of Calumet Cups.

Portal, N. D.—A 10-ton scale was installed here at the D. K. Hawbaker Independent Elevator. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Thompson, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of new Atlas Rubber Covered Belting and Calumet Cups.

Fillmore, N. D.—The Fillmore Equity Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new head drive with Fairbanks, Morse motor, compressor motors and a new cleaner.

Noonan, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Sept 2 sustained an electrical breakdown loss. New sectional steel dump grates were installed recently.

Watford City, N. D.—A Strong-Scott Air Lift has been installed and other repairs made on the Winter-Trusdell-Diercks Co.'s plant by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Sheyenne, N. D.—A new Richardson Automatic Scale and head drives on the legs of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator were recently installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Dunseith, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has improved its plant by installation of motors, Winter Universal Head-Drives and Calumet Cups. The work was done by the Hogenson Construction Co.

McGregor, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has improved its local plant by building a new driveway and installation of a 20-ton 26 ft. Soweigh Scale and Kewanee Lift. The Hogenson Construction Co. had the contract.

Grenora, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has improved its local plant by building a new driveway and installing a 20-ton 26 ft. Soweigh Scale and Kewanee Lift. The Hogenson Construction Company had the contract.

Park River, N. D.—The J. H. Fisch Co. has been awarded the contract to construct a 35,000-bu. elevator here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., to replace the structure destroyed by fire Oct. 16. Ed Kelen is manager of the elevator.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Tom Gagan, 75, veteran grainman and pioneer of this community, died Oct. 27 at his home here. Mr. Gagan had been manager of the National Atlas Elevator in Devils Lake for 40 years before retiring last January.

Hettinger, N. D.—Fire believed to have been caused by an overheated bearing caused considerable damage to the cupola on the L. V. Duncan elevator here Oct. 29. Quick action of men in the cupola who beat out the flames, holding them in check until the arrival of the fire department, saved the elevator from destruction.

Erie, N. D.—A terrific dust explosion that lifted high in air the entire roof from the feed mill at the Bolmeier Bros. elevator and then dropped it, bottom side up, back in place over the bulging sides of the plant, wrecked the mill Saturday morning, Oct. 22, about 10 o'clock. The blast rocked other buildings of the town and was heard for miles around. John Allan, operator of the plant, escaped injury and possible death when he stepped from the building just before the explosion. The fire that followed was put out by volunteers.

OHIO

Mason, O.—The hay warehouse of the Hudson Feed Co. was destroyed by fire Oct. 16.

Hamilton, O.—The Eikenberry Bros. Co. has a small loss in a hay warehouse fire Oct. 14.

Delphos, O.—The Delphos Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. is building a new unit for grain storage.

Springfield, O.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the custom feed mill of the Stratton Grain Co. on Oct. 16.

Mansfield, O.—Richland Farm Bureau, recently installed a Superior Separator bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Cedarville, O.—Cedarville Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex one and one-half ton capacity Feed Mixer and a new hammer mill.

Dayton, O.—Dwyer Mills recently installed the following Kelly Duplex equipment: Hammer Mill, one ton capacity feed mixer, corn sheller, corn cleaner and molasses mixer.

Ney, O.—Ney Co-operative Grain Co., has installed the ton Sidney Special Mixer and the large hammer mill with magnetic separator and feeder bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Chillicothe, O.—The new elevator of the Ross County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n has been completed and is now busy handling the new crop of grain. A 250-bus. Hess Direct Heat Drier has been installed.

Toledo, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n met Oct. 17 at the Bay Shore Supper Club. The November meeting of the Ass'n will be held in Metamora, O., at the invitation of Samuel L. Rice.

Marysville, O.—Gerald R. Gray, local grain broker, and Mrs. Jean DeWolfe Foster of Marion, O., granddaughter of the late Mrs. Warren G. Harding, were married at Ashland, Ky., recently. Both are expert aviators and pilot their own planes.

Toledo, O.—A Toledo Board of Trade bowling league was organized recently with Joe P. Lackey, president, and A. E. Schultz, sec'y. Eight teams representing the different cereals, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, soybeans and flax make up the league.

Lancaster, O.—I have decided to rebuild my elevator and warehouse which was destroyed by fire Oct. 5, in which my loss was about \$15,000, with partial insurance. I was at first hesitant about rebuilding because we know there is too much dictating to this business today, but many customers and friends have encouraged me to do so.—C. F. Mondhank. Mr. Mondhank also is enlarging and renovating his feed warehouse.

OKLAHOMA

Wilson, Okla.—The McVey Flour & Feed Co., successor to the Russel Feed Co., has moved to new quarters on Main st. Earl McVey is owner and manager.

Lawton, Okla.—The Lawton Flour Mills will open soon for the manufacture of flour. C. B. Cozart is manager. The mill has a capacity of 200 bbls. daily; the grain elevator has a 30,000-bu. capacity.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. M. Flickinger, 76, a former grain broker here and at Wichita, Kan., who retired from the business six years ago, died recently, at the home of his son at Springfield, Ill.

Enid, Okla.—John O'Brien, formerly with Rosenbaum Grain Corp., General Grain Co. and El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., more recently in the grain brokerage business here, has been appointed in charge of the local office recently opened by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Colton, Wash.—The new Turnwood Milling Co. has started its 1938 operations and is producing a cereal product, "Parrago."

Colfax, Wash.—Mrs. Howard T. Storie has resigned as sec'y of the Colfax Grain Growers office, Norman Ellert succeeding her.

Bellingham, Wash.—Farley, Clark, Inc., incorporated to deal in grain and livestock; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Harry Farley, J. B. Clark and Ed F. Stern.

Tygh Valley, Ore.—Paul Peck plans to build a 50-bbl. flour mill here on the site formerly occupied by the Tygh Valley Flour Mills, which burned several months ago.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farmers Feed & Supply Co., Ed Roberts, proprietor, has completed a new 30-ton capacity steam rolling and grinding mill. The company has conducted a feed and grain business here for the past three years.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain offices in Spokane, effective Oct. 22, will close at noon Saturdays, it has been announced by the Spokane Grain Merchants' Ass'n. Wheat dealers at Colfax, Walla Walla and Pendleton, Ore., have joined in the movement.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Foremost among the legislative candidates in this year's election is Emmet E. Eggbert, a capable young man well known in local feed circles, being business manager of a feed milling firm, and also well versed in dairying. Mr. Eggbert is a Republican.

Portland, Ore.—An early morning fire Oct. 28 at the Irving Dock owned by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., resulted in damage estimated at \$25,000 to \$50,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The elevator has a 400,000 bu. capacity of bulk grain and an equal amount of sacked grain. Damage to the elevator was believed to have been confined largely to the underpinning, but water and smoke damage may be large.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Clarence Henry, educational director of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke on "The World's Granary" before members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. It was the first 1938 regional meeting of the ass'n, held the night of Oct. 19 in the Marcus Whitman hotel at the call of Harry Morrison, ass'n vice-president. Ted Brasch, sec'y, of Spokane, was present and members from a considerable territory embracing Oregon, Adams County and Pomeroy.

Yakima, Wash.—George Halley and son, Orval, have opened their new feed house, known as the Halley Feed Store, with 6,800 ft. of floor space, more than 11 times that of the first store they opened five years ago. The Halleys specialize on poultry and dairy feeds, manufacturing practically all they sell. The present grinding capacity of the plant is 10 tons per day, with eight tons of mixing and 10 tons of cleaning. The company buys as much grain as possible from local farmers.

Moscow, Ida.—Judgment on the \$10,140 suit of S. A. Curtis, Oakesdale, Wash., in the Whitman county (Wash.) Superior court Oct. 18 will not be rendered for at least two months. Curtis filed the suit for the amount of profits he claims he would have made had not, he believes, a lease he held involving two flat warehouses at Oakesdale and a grain elevator at Sebury, been broken by the Miller company. The Mark P. Miller Co. in defending themselves allege that Curtis terminated his lease with them voluntarily and accepted full payment from the company.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erwinna, Pa.—The Erwinna Feed Mill is being operated with Chester B. Kevitt as manager.

Cherry Tree, Pa.—The Cherry Tree Milling Co.'s flour and feed mill was destroyed by fire recently, at a loss of \$20,000, partially covered by insurance. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause. W. S. Sweitzer operated the plant.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Webster, S. D.—New roofs were put on the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator at this station, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Troy, S. D.—A new head drive was installed in the elevator of the Pacific Grain Co. recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Lennox, S. D.—A small blaze at the H. H. Knock elevator Oct. 19 was extinguished by firemen without much damage resulting.

Dupree, S. D.—The Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. has just completed installation of new grinding equipment and is now prepared to do all kinds of grinding.

Rowena, S. D.—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hartwick, formerly of Winfred, who recently purchased all the W. C. Buchanan & Co. properties and the grain elevator here, held a formal opening recently.

Gallup (Ladner p.o.), S. D.—A new feed mill has been installed at the J. H. Peck Elevator. The new annex is 25 ft. high with a driveway. Two 25 h.p. motors drive the 10,000 lbs. capacity attrition mill.

SOUTHEAST

Buford, Ga.—Samples Milling Co. mill was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars in a fire Oct. 17; partial insurance.

Roswell, Ga.—Application has been made for a charter for a 50-bbl. mill to be known as the Roswell Flour & Feed Co. Applicants are T. F. Tucker, Joe Mansell, W. E. Gentry, Jr., and Lane Reeves & Son.

Norfolk, Va.—Berkley Feed Corporation recently finished the installation of a Hess Direct Heat Drier in its new feed mill, just completed. This is one of the most up-to-date plants in this section of the country.

TENNESSEE

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Carl Walling & Co. of McMinnville is considering building a small mill here.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—George M. Smartt, 56, former proprietor of the Tennessee River Milling Co., died recently in Birmingham.

Nashville, Tenn.—W. T. Hale, Jr., 63, partner in the grain firm of J. R. Hale & Sons and widely known in grain circles, died Oct. 19, following an illness of two months. He entered the grain business here about 30 years ago.

TEXAS

Hereford, Tex.—The J. A. Pitman Grain Co. recently installed a 20-ton 34x9 ft. motor truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

McKinney, Tex.—W. B. Harrison, 91, died Oct. 23 at his home here where he had been engaged in the grain business for over 50 years, retiring a short time ago. He was a charter member of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Sabinal, Tex.—A grain mill has been opened by F. M. Benton & Son at the W. C. Bromley building, formerly occupied by the Watson Product Co. The mill is equipped for feed grinding and a new mixer has been installed.

Amarillo, Tex.—N. P. Nelson, who recently resigned from his connection with the Continental Grain Co. at St. Louis, on Nov. 1 took up his new duties as vice-pres. and general manager of the Producers Grain Corp. here, succeeding R. O. McKenna, who recently resigned to become general manager of the Norris Grain Co. in Kansas City. Prior to joining the Continental Mr. Nelson was with the Farmers National Grain Corp. in St. Louis.

WISCONSIN

Emerald, Wis.—The Winberg Elvtr. Co. has installed a feed mill with 30 h.p. motor.

Galesville, Wis.—Ben W. Davis, 71, operator of the Galesville mill until about five years ago, died Oct. 25 in a La Crosse, Wis., hospital.—H. C. B.

Wausau, Wis.—Otto Marquardt, 66, former manager of the feed department of the Wausau Farmers Produce Co. in Wausau, Wis., died Oct. 18 in a local hospital.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Possibility that the Daisy Mill, closed since last summer, will be re-opened was indicated in a recent report by Mayor Bryn Ostby to the Superior Ass'n of Commerce.

Stoughton, Wis.—Norris Klongland has modernized his City Mill at Stoughton, Wis., with the installation of a brick veneered front and windows for the display of feed, seeds and ingredients.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William F. Lodde, 61, a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and affiliated with Fraser-Smith Co., grain commission merchants, died Oct. 26.—H. C. B.

New Richmond, Wis.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Ass'n will soon do custom feed grinding. The foundation for the mill is complete and the mill will be put into operation in the near future.

Superior, Wis.—Gene West and Arnold Peterson held open house at their feed, seed and poultry supply store, Nov. 5. Visitors were invited to register and a large turnout was reported.—H. C. B.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Bartlett-Frazier Co. has reopened elevator B after a two months' shutdown. Shipments of grain and corn have been resumed and Mike Herman is again in charge. Elevator A, it is understood, will remain closed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward P. Wrafter, 63, assistant grain supervisor for the U. S. department of agriculture, died Nov. 2 in a Milwaukee hospital. Mr. Wrafter was born in Chicago and entered the federal agriculture department in 1917. He came to Milwaukee in 1919.—H. C. B.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Several improvements are being completed at Brown's Feed & Seed Store. The portion of the building formerly used by A. W. Anderson has been made into a large grain bin and another of the same size, with a carload capacity, is being built in another part of the storage room. An unloading elevator is being installed at the store and a new feed grinder has been installed.

Ohio Station Holds Feed Merchants' Day

Ohio Feed Merchants' Day was held at Dayton, O., Nov. 1, by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, under the supervision of Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the animal husbandry department.

In opening the one-day school, Mr. Gerlaugh discussed farm feeding problems.

W. E. Krass followed him on the morning program, explaining vitamins, proteins, and minerals needed to balance farm feeds, and grow healthy livestock and poultry.

R. M. Bethke pointed out that there is no substitute for quality in feeds, and that livestock is not fooled by the absence of quality.

During the afternoon session poultry nutrition problems were reviewed by D. C. Kennard; dairy cow feeding was explained by C. C. Hayden; pig feeding was covered by W. L. Robinson, sheep feeding by D. S. Bell, and beef cattle feeding by Paul Gerlaugh.

The National Congress of Industry and Raw Materials will be held at Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 14 to 16, to consider means whereby a greater volume of goods, commodities and services can be produced and exchanged on a basis of equitable values for all products of labor and commerce.

The Domestic Allotment Plan

By G. E. BLEWETT, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The more I study the domestic allotment plan the greater is my respect and support for it; while I realize that any governmental program is obnoxious and unworkable, it remains a matter of choosing the lesser evil. So I commend this domestic allotment plan for careful study.

Briefly, the domestic allotment plan provides that farmers shall produce all they can and they will then be allotted that portion of their products sufficient for domestic consumption at parity prices, while the surplus they produce will go for export at the world market; and this I believe will result in a much larger production that will enable the handlers and processors to do more business and also redound to the benefit of labor as well as to the farmers and all American commerce and industry.

Information I received from Washington justifies me in stating that I am confident that President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace are strongly leaning toward the domestic allotment plan, and Wallace is resorting to adroit subterfuges in order to save his face; for today the following comes over the ticker: "Secretary Wallace, leaving the White House today said he had reiterated to President Roosevelt his plan of domestic subsidy which he had expounded in a series of speeches thruout the country. He said it was his belief that as a general rule it was a sounder policy to subsidize domestic consumption rather than to subsidize foreign consumption." By referring to the speech Wallace made at Hutchinson we find he was utterly opposed to any plan other than that now in effect. In fact, in the Hutchinson speech as well as the speech at Fort Worth he carried a threat that in event his present plan was shelved or put aside, it meant complete governmental control of production, processing, and marketing. Mind you I said THREAT.

It is obvious the coming Congress will be faced with a hard fight on the agriculture program, and I believe the agriculture program will dominate the attention of Congress for many months; and as a compromise will result in a program very close to the domestic allotment plan. Information I have received shows the American farmers are greatly agitated over the heavy curtailment and other restrictions of the present program.

Another important feature: Before one can hope to secure the support of the Farmers in repeal of the present AAA program one must have something better to offer them.

One of our good members, W. O. Fortenberry of Monroe had in 1740 acres in wheat this past season. The AAA allotment cut him down to 390 acres. Coleman County planted 40,000 acres last year. It is allotted 3,800 acres this year, less than 10%.

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Field Seeds

Avery, O.—J. Schlessman & Sons have installed a Hess Drier in their new seed house.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Math Barzen, of the Math Barzen Co., died Oct. 30, aged 34 years.

Rockford, Ill.—John Condon, the seedsman, was married at Chicago recently to Miss Alice Crowe.

Humboldt, Ia.—The DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has bought the garage of D. H. Adams.—A. T.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its fall meeting in the Hotel Southwest Dec. 3.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n plans to hold its winter meeting at the Athletic Club Dec. 8.

Macomb, Ill.—The Clarence Watson Seed Co. recently purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., a 20-ton truck scale.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Flax Institute of the United States held its annual meeting here at the Nicollet Hotel Nov. 4, with a good attendance.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Creditors of the Grand Junction Seed Co. will hold their first meeting Nov. 9. John P. Helman is referee in bankruptcy.

Toledo, O.—F. H. Woodruff & Sons have installed a Hess Gas-Fired Direct Heat Drier in their warehouse here. It is used for drying seed corn and beans.

San Jose, Ill.—Fire of undetermined origin did considerable damage to the warehouse owned by W. G. Kelly doing business as Kelly Seed Company on Oct. 28.

Wichita, Kan.—Everett L. Lickey, who has been employed in the seed business for 15 years, has purchased the Rose Seed & Floral Co. and changed the name to Rose Seed & Pet Shop.

Memphis, Tenn.—A meeting of the Tennessee Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 11, just before the meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at the Peabody Hotel.

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon seed law was discussed at a district meeting here of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n Oct. 19 at the Argo Hotel, many voicing the opinion the law should be amended.

Newark, N. J.—David K. Hampton, with the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., of Cambridge, N. Y., died Oct. 23 after a few weeks' illness. He was for many years with Alexander Forbes & Co., of Newark.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co., who took over the former Rogers Seed Co. building, has converted it into a feed and flour mixing plant, installing also modern seed cleaning machinery. W. L. Casey is manager.

Lincoln, Neb.—Winter hardness of wheat from different sources is being tested at the University of Nebraska Experiment Station.

Prescott, Wis.—Complete new grading and shelling equipment for the processing of hybrid corn was installed here by the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the Jacques Seed Co.

New York, N. Y.—Alfred E. Wheeler, pres. of W. E. Marshall & Co., died Oct. 25 at Jamaica. He had been engaged in the seed business at Chesterfield, England, before going to the United States in 1896, where he entered the employ of Peter Henderson & Co. In 1903 he formed a partnership with the late W. E. Marshall.

Dickinson, N. D.—Farmers, elevator operators and businessmen attended a mass meeting here recently to urge the importance of making seed loans available early and promptly. In his call for the meeting C. H. Conaway, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, says: Being conscious of the exorbitant cost of seed the past few seasons, where the purchasing program was delayed until spring, we are desirous of applying for and obtaining seed now at reasonable prices for use of farmers in 1939.

Lespedeza a Big Crop

This year's crop of lespedeza seed is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 170,000,000 pounds, the acreage being 622,000 against 503,000 in 1937.

Large production of hay left more of the acreage for seed, and the yield per acre averages 272 pounds, against 209 pounds last year. Yields were especially heavy in Kentucky and Tennessee. Weather has been ideal for harvesting.

Growers are being offered 3 cents per pound for recleaned seed, in the southeast, against 4 cents a year ago.

Poor Germination of Fescue Seed

Much of the 1,179,400 pounds of Chewings fescue seed imported from New Zealand in the past year was low in germination, reports the Bureau of Plant Industry. Purchasers of Chewings fescue, the Bureau cautions, should insist on seed that shows a recently recorded high germination. The grass is used chiefly for lawns and golf courses as it withstands trampling and hard usage.

Of the total of 1,179,400 pounds imported, over 200,000 tested less than 60 per cent germination and over 40,000 pounds less than 30 per cent. Shipments of the two preceding years rated high in germination but those of 1933 and 1935 included considerable poor seed. In all, 5,751,400 pounds of Chewings fescue seed have been imported from New Zealand during the past six years. Only a small quantity of the seed is produced domestically—in Oregon.

Experiments have demonstrated that germination can be well maintained by careful drying before export. Delaying the transporting of seed from a cool to a warm climate until just before seeding gives good results. Even dry seed may pick up moisture under ordinary shipping conditions. Satisfactory shipments of dried seed have been made in special paper lined bags which are nearly moisture proof. Airtight containers have also been used to good

advantage for shipping small quantities of seed.

International Grain Show to Weigh Milling and Baking Quality

For the first time in its history the International Grain Show, to be held at Chicago Nov. 26 to Dec. 3 will have tests made of the milling and baking qualities as well as the general physical appearance of wheat samples.

The selected samples will be milled at the college at Manhattan, Kan., and the flour will be baked by a commercial laboratory at Chicago. Bushel samples of hard red spring and hard red winter wheat have been requested from several states.

Three members of the Kansas State College faculty will go to Chicago to help in the judging of the samples which will be apportioned to the various states and provinces. These include Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n and professor of crop improvement at Kansas State College; A. L. Clapp, associate professor in agronomy and secretary of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, and Dr. R. K. Larmour, professor in the department of milling industry.

Others on the judging committee are Dr. W. F. Geddes, director of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada; Dr. M. J. Blish, editor of Cereal Chemistry, University of Nebraska; G. Moen, in charge of test baking, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Ralph Mitchell, chemist, Purity Bakeries Corporation, Chicago, and L. W. Haas, research worker, W. E. Long Co., Chicago.

Contents of the proposed score card include 20 points for wheat, 20 points for milling value and 60 points for baking qualities, including dough character and loaf characteristics.

The prize winning wheats will receive special ribbons and cash prizes.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during October, and during the four months ended October 31, compared with the like periods a year earlier, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, were as follows, in pounds:

Kind	October		July 1 to Oct. 31	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Alfalfa	95,300	484,700	125,400	626,400
Bluegrass, Can.	.....	3,600	.....	6,700
Brome, smooth	128,200	83,200	281,500	121,400
Clover, alsike	.....	77,200	.....	178,000
Clover, crim.	175,400	142,400	4,479,200	1,574,700
Clover, red	3,800	355,100	162,700	671,600
Clover, white	237,700	240,400	333,200	666,100
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	11,200	.....
Grass, orchard	625,600	11,200	883,100	45,100
Mixtures, alsike & timothy	.....	1,600	.....	12,600
Mixtures, alsike, timothy & red clover	7,400	.....	7,400	.....
Rape, winter	1,391,700	554,900	2,918,100	851,900
Ryegrass, Ital.	2,300	166,200	2,300	303,300
Ryegrass, peren.	19,600	54,200	143,100	221,800
Timothy	.....	.....	100	1,300
Vetch, com.	.....	418,100	868,500	1,956,200
Vetch, hairy	1,413,600	196,900	4,367,800	4,391,500
Vetch, Hung.	.....	22,200	.....	284,200
Bentgrass	600	900	2,200	7,100
Bluegrass, an'l	3,300	.....	7,100	.....
Bluegrass, r'gh	59,700	93,200	92,200	174,200
Bluegrass, wood	.....	.....	400	1,100
Clover, suckling	.....	6,000	29,500	10,300
Dogtail, crested	.....	2,900	.....	6,400
Fescue, chew.	65,700	251,900	409,500	512,600
Fescue, other	13,900	9,900	52,400	33,900
Grass, Bahia	1,700	.....	8,500	.....
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	12,300	200
Grass, Dallis	7,400	7,700	94,000	33,300
Grass, Guinea	21,000	.....	22,000	.....
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	21,800	1,100
Grass, Rhodes	11,200	2,200	31,800	16,500
Grass, velvet	3,500	300	18,100	800
Medick, black	27,600	10,100	33,200	21,700
Mixtures, grass	.....	4,200	.....	4,200
Sweetclover, white	1,357,800	756,600	1,391,800	2,031,200
Sweetclover, yellow	589,800	160,300	744,900	440,100
Wheatgrass, crested	52,800	7,400	137,700	22,900
Wheatgrass, slender	18,100	.....	18,100	.....

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mannelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Test Plots for Sorghums and Soybeans

Immediate expansion of the local test plot plan for finding the best varieties of grain sorghums, soybeans, and malting barleys for growing under Nebraska conditions, was ordered at an executive meeting of officers of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, Oct. 28, in Omaha. The Ass'n's executive com'te consists of L. L. Brietenbaugh, Harry R. Clark, D. L. Gross, Jess L. Haugh, A. L. Johnson, F. D. Keim, and A. G. Ellick.

Sec'y Fred E. Siefer, Omaha, has been instructed to organize test plots for these additional grains in areas where they may be grown successfully, preparatory to the spring planting season.

Sec'y Siefer reported to the executive com'te that Nebraska's wheat test plots are in excellent shape thruout the state.

The Clover Seed Outlook

The acreage of red and alsike clover harvested for seed in 1938 was very much larger than in 1937, while the acreage of sweet clover was only somewhat larger and that of alfalfa was smaller than in 1937. In general, yields per acre of these seeds, excluding alfalfa, were above those of 1937, but were below the average chiefly because of unfavorable weather for setting of seed and because of insect damage.

Acreage and condition of clover meadows at the end of the summer, together with an abundant supply of hay, indicate that a rather large acreage of clover will be available for seed production in the summer of 1939. Therefore, unless widespread killing of clovers occurs during the winter of 1938-39, or a severe drought occurs in the spring of 1939, the present acreage of the clovers for seed production in 1939 appears to be ample.

Production of red clover seed in 1938, estimated at approximately 50 million pounds, is about 80 per cent larger than the very small crop of 1937, but slightly below the 5-year (1932-36) average and about 20 per cent below the 10-year (1927-36) average. The increase over the 1937 crop is attributed chiefly to the large increases in the acreage in the North Central States which offset disappointing yields in a number of states.

Carry-over of red clover seed, both domestic and imported, is very small, and much below the average. Imports of red clover seed for the fiscal year 1938, amounting to 8,531,700

pounds, were next to the largest in the last 11 years. The quantity that remained at the close of the spring, however, was very small, in sharp contrast with the rather large carry-over of imported seed a year earlier.

Alsike-Clover Seed Crop Close to a Record.—The 1938 production of alsike-clover seed, estimated at about 30 million pounds, is next to the largest production on record. It is about 60 per cent larger than in 1937 and about one-third larger than the 5-year average. Practically all the important producing states showed marked increases in the 1938 acreage over that of 1937.

Carry-over of alsike-clover seed is unusually small because of the very small crop in 1937 and the below-average imports.

Wheat Varieties in Canada

Considerable changes have taken place in the distribution of varieties since 1936 and it is apparent that even greater changes are now in process of being made, so that the Searle survey next year will undoubtedly show a still different picture.

Marquis wheat, still the leading variety in Western Canada, now occupies but 54.4% of the total acreage as compared with 59.4% in 1936. Thatcher is the next leading variety occupying 14.1%. Red Bobs is in third place with 10.10% and Garnet is fourth with 8.1% of the acreage. (In 1936 Garnet was second with 12.3%). After Garnet now comes Reward with 5.7% as compared with 8.5% in 1936. Durum is in sixth place with 4.5% as compared with 6.7% in 1936. Miscellaneous varieties including Ceres are in the last place with 3.2% as compared with 6.2% in 1936.

It will be seen that the important changes that have occurred, therefore, have been the remarkable way in which Thatcher has in two years spread across the country, and the increase that has taken place in the use of Red Bobs at the expense of Garnet in the northern districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan which are subject to early fall frosts. These tendencies are still going on, and next year it is certain that we shall see a still greater acreage sown to Thatcher, and other large areas occupied by the new rust resistant wheats, Renown and Apex.

Some have expressed the fear that the numbers of new varieties now being licensed for use, may result eventually in bad mixtures in our Western crops, which in turn would unquestionably tend to bring about lower quality in our wheat. It is to be remembered, however, that the new method of crop improvement, i.e. "The Crop Testing Plan," by the methods of analysis of crops that it employs, could very quickly detect the presence of mixtures, and could soon therefore adopt methods of eliminating these harmful mixtures from the crops.

There is one matter, however, that we trust will occupy the close attention of our plant breeders, and that is the need of producing new varieties that are easily distinguishable in the field from other varieties. This factor alone would certainly be the means in itself of helping to maintain purity in the growing crops, and so would result in a better quality in the grain.—Searle Grain Co. Limited.

Experimental malting equipment for samples of 15 to 20 pounds has been devised by the University of Wisconsin and U.S.D.A. co-operating. The malting chamber is essentially similar in general principles to a compartment malt house. The 24 individual compartments are placed in hoppers in the malting chamber.

Seed Inspection in Maryland

Samples inspected by the Maryland Experiment Station during the crop year ending June 30, 1937, numbered 195, and their average analysis showed, pure seed, 92.89; weed seeds, 5.46; germination, 79.86, and hard seed, 10.81.

F. S. Holmes, inspector, says: The two commonly occurring noxious weeds are chicory and dodder. Chicory occurs in greater quantities among samples from the Western Shore, while dodder is more prevalent in seed originating on the Eastern Shore.

Buckhorn is the most common occurring weed in red clover. However, it may be removed with little difficulty. Black seed plantain occurs commonly all over the state, yet to a lesser extent than buckhorn. It, too, may be easily removed. Wild carrot seed occurs, it seems, to a much greater extent in Hartford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, and Washington County samples than from other parts of the state. Altho these are the most common weed seeds occurring in Maryland red clover, there are many of minor importance. The minor weeds are: field cress, dock (curled and broad leaf), sorrel, trefoil, green foxtail, hoary vervain, bracted plantain, lambs quarter, field camomile, and slender paspalum.

Raleigh, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, held Oct. 12 at the Carolina Hotel, G. F. Stradley, Asheville, was elected pres.; Buxton White, Elizabeth City, first vice pres.; Stanley Cross, Wilmington, second vice pres., and Greyson Quarles, Raleigh, sec'y-treas.

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Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago	.....	61,000	32,000	22,000
Duluth	241,114	417,349	324,324	382,496
Ft. William	196,611	20,947	248,595	59,979
Minneapolis	449,550	674,530	87,170	133,500
Superior	3,492	297,814	2,198	337,969
KAFIR AND MILO				
Houston	.....	.....	30,598	.....
Hutchinson	12,600	5,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	117,600	103,600	58,800	57,600
St. Louis	26,600	37,800	1,400	22,400
Wichita	.....	3,900	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	22,400	84,000	47,600	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	913,000	1,842,000	608,000	1,246,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,082,835	837,945	54,585	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,236,000	2,641,000	1,176,000	899,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	623,555	373,155	.....	190,410
SOYBEANS				
Baltimore	1,322	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	4,672,000	2,951,000	1,355,000	69,000
Indianapolis	1,170,000	291,000	273,000	53,000
Omaha	75,900
Peoria	1,075,700
St. Louis	874,400	192,000	363,600
Toledo	2,129,400

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Buyers and sellers of
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St. Louis, Missouri

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The Southern Feed Control Officials Ass'n will hold its first meeting Nov. 16 in the Raleigh Hotel.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n will hold a meeting at 6:30 p. m. in the Curtis Hotel, beginning with a dinner. The meeting has been postponed to Nov. 15.

Portland, Ore.—The board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n considered the state seed law at its recent monthly meeting and decided to call a meeting of all interested to be held Nov. 14 at Salem to discuss revision of the law.

The sardine catch on the Pacific Coast is reported by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries to be three times as great as in 1937. For canning or conversion into oil and meal the fishermen have taken 230,000,000 pounds of pilchards or sardines.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Out of 220 feeds tested the state chemist found 168 below standard. Fourteen firms were found to be selling unregistered feeds, in violation of law. Commissioner of Agriculture David F. Smith threatens to prosecute.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Directors of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, meeting at the Forest Lake Country Club, voted to hold the next annual convention during January at some town in southern Minnesota. Mankato was selected and the date set at Jan. 16-17 at the Saulbaugh Hotel.

To test the pulling power of their newspaper advertisements, the Lincoln Mill, Merrill, Wis., and the Lincoln Flour & Feed Stores, Tomahawk and Gleason, Wis., offered five cents toward every purchase of a bag of flour and feed made during National Feed Week with the presentation of the firms' advertisements.—H. C. B.

New Members who have recently joined the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n are Ed Olson Feed Store, Askov, Minn.; P. W. Schiltz—Elevator, Caledonia, Minn.; Cambridge Feed & Mill Co., Cambridge, Minn.; Lanesboro Grain Co., Lanesboro, Minn.; Carlton County Produce Co., Moose Lake, Minn.; Pickwick Mills, Pickwick (p.o. La-Moille), Minn., and C. J. Sylling & Sons, Spring Grove, Minn.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	...	20	...	...
Boston	330	627	...	168
Chicago	2,126	2,502	78	168
Ft. Worth	33	11	...	...
Kansas City	5,952	7,704	444	672
Minneapolis	219	286	84	...
Peoria	...	...	30	10
St. Louis	60	204	120	252

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets, during October, compared with October, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
*Baltimore	4,048	4,723	...	...
*Boston	982	1,020	25	...
*Chicago	12,872	9,407	38,544	39,608
Kan. City	7,250	5,100	29,975	28,575
*Milwaukee	380	610	5,930	2,305
*Minneapolis	1,889	2,204	27,763	34,232
*Peoria	12,900	11,860	16,780	12,376
*Millfeed.				

Santa Ana, Cal.—Feed dealers of Orange County met Oct. 26 with a deputy district attorney and decided to operate under the Unfair Practices Act, prohibiting sales below cost.

Utilizing Molasses in Feed

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Exp. Sta. reports a trial comparing the average rate of gain of high grade feeder steers on good pasture without grain supplement with that of steers in dry lot receiving fresh cane tops and a concentrate mixture of screened bagasse, molasses, pineapple bran, soybean oil meal, steamed bonemeal, and salt. Two combinations of these ingredients were fed (1) 32 : 38 : 12 : 16 : 1 : 1 and (2) 24 : 38 : 20 : 16 : 1 : 1. Over a 96-day fattening period steers on pasture and on the first and second dry-lot rations gained an average of 116, 96, and 110 lb. per head, respectively. Steers finished in dry lot showed more finish, commanded slightly higher market prices, and had a higher average dressing percentage than the grass-fed steers.

Two feeding trials with rabbits are reported. In the first of these the growth rate of control rabbits on a ration of alfalfa meal, rolled barley, and molasses 2 : 1 : 1 was compared with a similar group on a ration of sifted cane bagasse, molasses, and soybean oil meal 55 : 26.5 : 18.5. The latter group gained more slowly throughout the trial and after 21 months' feeding averaged approximately 2,500 g as compared to 3,700 g for the controls. At this point changing the experimental group to a ration of bagasse, pineapple bran, soybean oil meal, and molasses 2 : 1 : 1 : 2 resulted in greatly accelerated gains. A second trial comparing the growth rate of rabbits receiving kiawe bean meal at 99, 90, and 30 per cent levels in the diet indicated that the protein value of this product was inadequate for optimum growth when fed at the higher levels, but that it was a satisfactory constituent in a mixed ration also containing soybean oil meal, molasses, and bagasse.

Cornell Educates Feed Men

Small feed mixers, grain dealers, and feed distributors, as well as large feed manufacturers, and feed salesmen, are manifesting a greater and greater interest in the science of nutrition, as was manifest in the crowd of 225 who attended the Second Annual Nutrition School at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., last month.

DR. C. E. LADD, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, in welcoming "students" to the three-day course, remarked that 1937 had seen 462 feed research projects, under way at the College, that 128 of these were completed during the year, and that 109 new ones had been started.

The school covered five lecture sessions, an evening smoker and a banquet. The smoker and the banquet were occasions for round-table discussions of many topics, but at the regular sessions the nutritional information was presented in the form of reports and papers, followed by discussions.

VITAMINS and hormones are commanding a major share of the attention of nutritional scientists, particularly in the field of poultry. Part of one afternoon was spent at the research laboratories, the animal husbandry barns, and the poultry farm. Another afternoon found the "students" separating into five groups to study feeding of dogs, chemical determinations of riboflavin, feedstuffs quality, and field problems in feeding animals and poultry.

DR. S. A. ASDELL used a screen to outline the location of the endocrine glands in the body, which secrete the hormones. His pictures revealed astonishing results from injections of insulin, adrenalin and other hormones, when glandular deficiencies left the animal body with an insufficient supply.

DR. C. M. McCAY discussed the relationship between rate of growth and longevity, showing animals that stay thin after middle age are the ones that live the longest, altho he added that present opinions are based largely on short-time experiments and are open to some question. Dr. McCay uses rats for his life-span studies, because rats normally do not live much longer than 600 days.

PROF. E. S. HARRISON discussed concentrates for supplementing homegrown roughage, pointing out that the feed given a cow cannot raise her production level above the



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level fixed by inheritance, but it will enable her to reach it.

PROF. E. W. CRAMPTON (MacDonald College) pointed out some of the short-comings of present methods for analyzing feed-stuffs, demonstrating that nitrogen-free-extract is not a calculation, but the difference between other calculations and a total; also that fibre really falls into two classifications, cellulose, which is digestible by some kinds of livestock, and lignin. Cellulose lignifies with increasing age in the plant and becomes increasingly indigestible.

A. E. SCHUMACHER, graduate student, reported on Cornell studies with riboflavin. New methods for producing synthetic riboflavin have encouraged experiments. Hens show great variations in riboflavin requirements, but synthetic riboflavin has been found as effective as the natural products.

J. C. BAUERNFEIND, from the Department of Poultry Nutrition, reported on work with the antidermatosis vitamin, pointing out that the vitamin B complex includes thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, vitamin B₆, and the chick antidermatosis vitamin (filtrate factor). Chicks need this latter factor, but the need of adult birds for it has not been demonstrated, except that it has been found to have a strong influence in hatchability of eggs produced.

DR. VICTOR HEIMAN pointed out that chicks placed on a low protein diet early in life are retarded in their growth, but that they catch up with faster growing chicks in the course of time, grow just as big and lay as many eggs if they are carried thru the laying year.

DR. F. B. MORRISON said that animal proteins are effective for humans, poultry, rats and some other forms of animal life, but there is no economy in feeding them to dairy or beef cattle. Fed to the latter they may even prove harmful.

DR. L. C. NORRIS doubted that high temperatures alone would destroy vitamin D in fish oils. Theoretically chicks need 20 units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed, but three or four times this amount is incorporated in feeds for safety's sake.

DR. G. F. HEUSER said that use of proteins from a number of sources is a wise practice until more is known about animal and poultry needs for amino acids. The greater the number of protein sources, the better is the chance of getting wide variety in amino acid content, and of satisfying nutritional needs.

C. D. CASKEY, graduate student in poultry nutrition, said that manganese sulphate has been determined as probably most satisfactory from the commercial standpoint in preventing perosis in fowls.

G. H. ELLIS, graduate student in animal husbandry, reported that 92 mineral elements are known, that at least 30 of these have been found in the animal body, and at least 13 are essential for normal growth and functioning.

DR. L. A. MAYNARD discussed the need of animals for vitamins. Vitamin A is needed by all domestic farm animals, D is needed by calves, B₁ is essential to swine, G is not needed.

DR. PAUL F. SHARP enlightened the dealers on the effects of feed on market quality, pointing to highly pigmented products that affect the color of egg yolks, and to seasonal and inherited variations in qualities of egg whites.

The theory that the R.F.C. and its subsidiary agricultural credit corporations are quasi-governmental corporations and therefore cannot be made defendants in court, seems to be questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, which, on Oct. 24, granted review of a Circuit Court decision, holding them to be immune from suit without permission from Congress. Unless agreements with the C.C.C. can be enforced by warehousemen thru the courts, the warehousemen have no protection.

Supplements for Soybean Meal in Poultry Feed

BY A. R. WINTER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University

Soybean oilmeal will probably be the chief protein concentrate used by poultrymen of the near future. It is readily available, cheap, and constant in composition and feeding value. Milk is generally expensive. Other vegetable protein feedstuffs are lower in feeding value and are less available. The limitations of soybean oilmeal, as a protein concentrate, are now understood, and poultrymen know what supplements must be added to make it compare favorably with animal protein feedstuffs.

SOYBEAN MEAL needs a mineral supplement to increase its feeding value. Extensive tests conducted by the Purdue and Ohio stations and elsewhere have shown that the addition of 1 pound of minerals should be made to each 5 or 6 pounds of soybean oilmeal. However, this amount will vary with other feedstuffs used in the ration. In my opinion soybean oilmeal processors should not dilute a good product with cheap minerals (chiefly limestone).

We have had far more complaint in recent years about too much rather than too little amounts of minerals in rations. One of the chief troubles arising from use of too much minerals, especially phosphorus, or an improper ration of calcium and phosphorus, is "slipped tendon" or "hock disease." Addition of a small amount of manganese to the ration will help prevent the trouble, but only when the approximate proper amount of phosphorus is used.

The calcium content of poultry mash feeds should be about 1 to 1.3%, and the phosphorus about .7 to .9%. The ratio of calcium to phosphorus should be about 1:1 to 2:1.

A satisfactory and inexpensive mineral mixture for feeding with soybean oilmeal and other vegetable protein feedstuffs consists of: limestone 57.97, bone meal 20, salt 20, potassium iodide .02, ferrous sulphate 2, copper sulphate .01, and manganese sulphate 1.

A vitamin G supplement is needed to make soybean oilmeal more nearly like good animal protein feedstuffs in feeding value. In the past vitamin G rich feedstuffs such as milk, whey, or white, steam-dried fish meal have been used as supplements for soybean oilmeal. Data from our laboratory (*Ohio Poultry Pointer* No. 40, 1937) and elsewhere show that a combination of soybean meal and whey or milk (at least 5%) produces as good results as meat scraps, or fish meal and milk. Future research may show that soybean oilmeal and the pure vitamin G (flavin) will be as good or better than combinations of animal protein feedstuffs and soybean oilmeal.

General recommendations on use of soybean meal in poultry rations at present are:

1. Replace not more than 50% of the animal protein feedstuffs commonly fed in chick and turkey starting rations and those for breeders by soybean oilmeal or other vegetable protein feedstuffs.

2. In growing and finishing rations and for commercial egg production as much as 75% of the animal protein commonly fed may be replaced with soybean oilmeal.

3. Mash feed formulas listed in Ohio State University Extension Bulletin 126 (1937) lists 23 formulas that include soybean oilmeal. All-mash laying rations may carry as high as 14% soybean oilmeal; mash feeds to be fed with grain may carry as high as 20%; and mash concentrates to be fed free-choice with grains may carry as much as 30%.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Orchard Grass Prevents Perosis

Orchard grass contains about four times as much manganese as alfalfa. This is enough to function similar to manganese salts in preventing perosis in chickens, according to C. E. Lampman, D. W. Bolin, and Ella Woods, at the University of Idaho.

In a preliminary trial, these experimenters compared three rations, a perosis-producing basal ration containing 5% alfalfa meal; the basal ration plus manganese sulphate, and the basal ration with orchard grass meal replacing dehydrated alfalfa. In this trial the orchard grass meal proved as efficient in preventing perosis as did the manganese salts.

Alfalfa Meal Supplies Vitamin A to Hens

Carotene fed at 0.25 mgs. per bird per day is enough to promote normal egg production, and to prevent the development of deficiency lesions, according to an experiment by J. K. Williams, C. E. Lampman, and D. W. Bolin, at the University of Idaho.

These experimenters fed the carotene to experimental lots of laying hens in the form of dehydrated alfalfa of known quality and in specific amounts to supply the birds with carotene levels varying from 0.1 mgs. to 0.5 mgs. per bird per day. The 0.1 mg. level proved markedly inadequate.

The 0.25 mgs. level of carotene is equivalent to approximately 295 Sherman vitamin A rat units.

Gross Protein Values of Concentrates

A method developed at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station for finding the gross protein values of protein concentrates used in feeding poultry, shows wide variations in the utilization of proteins from different sources by poultry.

The method developed consists of feeding day-old White Leghorn cockerels a cereal ration containing 8% protein, 1% calcium, and .7% phosphorus for a two-week preliminary period. Then during the test period the chicks are given a ration containing 11% protein, 1% calcium, and .7% phosphorus, with 3% of the protein being furnished by the protein concentrate being tested.

In finding comparative protein values it is necessary to set up a standard with which to make comparisons. The gain in body weight of the birds over the negative control lot that is established by casein is arbitrarily given a value of 100 for this purpose.

With this method, E. I. Robertson, J. S. Carver, and J. W. Cook, at the Washington station, have determined the following gross protein values: casein, 100; Alaska herring fish meal, 101; blend No. 1 (60% Alaska herring fish meal and 40% dried Alaska peas), 97; dried buttermilk, 91; blend No. 2 (70% Alaska herring fish meal and 30% Manchurian soybean meal), 85; dried skimmilk, 78; Manchurian soybean meal (hydraulic), 57; domestic soybean meal (expeller), 46; meat meal (Brazilian), 43; meat and bone meal (Brazilian), 32; dried Alaska peas, 27; dehydrated alfalfa, 25.

The percentage of protein in the various protein concentrates named vary, of course, but it does not vary nearly as widely as do their values as indicated by their growth effects when compared to casein. To the experimenters this indicates a wide difference in the extent to which proteins from different sources are used by poultry, when these concentrates are used to supplement the average poultry ration.

Chick Testing of Fish Oils Reliable Guide

A plea for testing of cod-liver and other fish oils used for their vitamin content by feeding them to baby chicks, and a plea for statement of their vitamin potency in chick units, is voiced by Ethel M. Cruikshanks, Ph.D., in *The Miller*, of London.

The rat test for vitamins in pure, fresh, cod-liver oil is a reliable measure of its vitamin potency for chickens. That is because the vitamins in good cod liver oil are equally available to chickens and rats. This is not true of some of the other fish oils, however, nor is it true of irradiated ergosterol. In feeding rats, one unit of vitamin D in irradiated ergosterol is as effective as one unit of cod liver oil, but in feeding chicks from 10 to 20 units of vitamin D in irradiated ergosterol is needed to match the antirachitic effect of one unit in cod liver oil.

The availability of the vitamin D in different fish oils varies widely in the same manner. The vitamin D in halibut, swordfish, and White Sea bass liver oils, and sardine oil is comparable to cod liver oil in feeding chicks, but the vitamin D in tuna fish oil is only 1/6th as potent, rat unit for rat unit, as cod liver oil. Experimenters have concluded that there are several forms of vitamin D, and that these different forms, occurring in different oil sources, are not all equally available to chicks, as measured by the rat feeding test.

Good, fresh, pure cod liver oil remains the standard for vitamin D content, against which other carriers of this vitamin are measured. A good cod liver oil, it is explained, should have a pale yellow color, less than 0.6% free fatty acid, and less than 1.5% of unsaponifiable matter. In addition it should be guaranteed for vitamin A and vitamin D potency, with minimum values set at 1,000 International units of vitamin A, and 100 International units of vitamin D per gram.

British buyers suffer some from adulteration of fish oils, according to this writer, who points out that R. H. Common, in 1937, analyzed 14 oils ambiguously designated as "cod liver oils for stock feedings," and found them to contain varying proportions of such adulterants as sperm oil, shark oil, dog fish oil, and even mineral oil. Shark oil and dog fish oil often contain appreciable amounts of vitamin A, but little or no vitamin D, while sperm oil contains neither and will lower the digestibility of a ration. One of the indications of adulteration is an increase in the amount of unsaponifiable matter over the 1.5% tolerated in good quality cod-liver oil.

Whether or not a poultryman may use a fortified cod liver oil to advantage depends upon what the oil is fortified with, and upon the reliability of the manufacturer. Fortified oils guaranteed by reliable sources, with their vitamin A and vitamin D potencies measured in chick units, and used in the recommended volume, should unquestionably supply chicks with their vitamin A and D requirements. When the potency of such oils is measured only in rat units, however, the availability of these vitamins to chicks is naturally open to question.

When 1.5% of pure cod-liver oil, carrying 100 International units of vitamin D per gram, is mixed with a chick mash, each pound of the mash should contain 681 International units of vitamin D, which is generally considered adequate for normal growth and prevention of rickets in chicks when the mash itself is properly balanced in its food elements.

Cotton loans by government agencies thru Oct. 27 totaled \$83,700,819.76 on 1,801,280 bales, an average of 8.93c per pound, about one-half cent more than the price of New York March cotton.

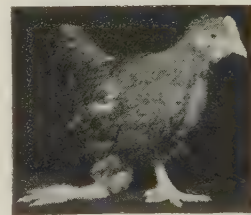
An All-Mash Chick Starter

C. S. Platt, associate poultry husbandman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that the following ration, known as "Rutgers '38" has given very good results for battery birds up to 8 weeks of age. It is a complete ration, and does not need any supplemental feed.

Pounds
300 yellow corn meal
200 pulverized oats
100 wheat bran
100 flour wheat middlings
100 dried skim milk or buttermilk
80 soybean oil meal
50 meat scrap (55 per cent protein)
50 dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal
14 oyster shell meal or limestone flour (over 90 per cent calcium carbonate)
5 salt
1 cod liver oil fortified in vitamin D to a level of 400 units per gram. (Mix oil first with 10 pounds of bran or corn meal)
Add 2 ounces of manganese sulfate (technical grade 32-33 per cent manganese) to prevent slipped tendons or perosis.

The western great plains have received their last heavy rains until next summer, predicts Selby Maxwell.

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Vitamin E in Poultry Rations

By DR. L. C. NORRIS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, before Feed Manufacturers and Distributors at the Cornell Nutrition School.

At one time it was believed that a diet which was adequate for growth and maintenance of health would also be adequate for reproduction. The first evidence that this was not always the case was obtained in 1920 by Conklin and Mattill in work conducted at Rochester University. They found that rats reared on a whole milk diet were usually sterile in spite of the fact that they were well grown and apparently in a good state of health. Two years later Evans and Scott of the University of California reported that rats fed a diet containing a sufficient quantity of protein, minerals and all of the known vitamins were partially sterile in the first generation and invariably so in the second. The sterility was overcome by an unknown substance present in lettuce, wheat embryo and dried alfalfa. Subsequently Evans and Bishop showed that this unknown substance was fat-soluble and not identical with any of the known vitamins.

In 1923, Sure of the University of Arkansas also concluded as a result of independent work on the effect of diet on reproduction that sterility always followed when rats were fed a diet of the known vitamins. The reproductive failure was corrected by supplying an unknown factor present in velvet bean pod meal, yellow corn, rolled oats and lettuce. Sure made the suggestion that the new factor be called vitamin E and this suggestion was universally adopted in 1925.

For Hatchability—The first report of work on the vitamin E requirement of poultry was made in 1929. In that year Card of the University of Illinois presented the results of an investigation of the value of supplementing an all-mash laying ration composed of 60 per cent yellow corn meal, 15 per cent wheat bran, 15 per cent wheat flour middlings, 9 per cent meat scrap and 1 per cent salt with 2 per cent of wheat germ oil. The oil was obtained by benzene extraction of wheat germ. No effect of this treatment on egg production was obtained. But in the hatchability studies a definite drop in the percentage hatch of fertile eggs was observed in the wheat germ oil group. This difference in hatchability was statistically significant. In spite of this Card felt that in view of the small number of hens used in the experiment the drop in hatchability in the wheat germ oil group could not be explained on the basis of the wheat germ oil addition unless the results were confirmed by a second experiment.

Since no improvement in hatchability was obtained by supplementing an all-mash laying ration with wheat germ oil and hence no evidence was obtained that vitamin E was required by poultry, Card in association with Mitchell and Hamilton, resorted to the use of a ration in which all of the vitamin E was destroyed by treating the feed with an ether solution of ferric chloride in accordance with the procedure of Waddell and Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin. Twenty-five Rhode Island Red pullets about three months of age were fed this vitamin E free ration plus 1 per cent of cod liver oil. When the pullets were about ten months of age, they were mated to males of proven fertility and eggs were saved for incubation two weeks later. Seven consecutive hatches were conducted during the next two months. None of the eggs incubated hatched. At the end of this time each of the pullets were fed one-half cc. of wheat germ oil daily. Within the next month four hatches were conducted. The hatchability of all eggs set in the first batch was 32.6 per cent, the second 61.4 per cent, the third 61.4 per cent and the fourth 69.4 per cent. At the end of one month of feeding wheat germ oil the practice was discontinued and during the next two weeks two hatches were conducted. The hatchability of the first

was 29.5 per cent and that of the second 3.4 per cent. In this experiment Card and his associates demonstrated by the failure in hatchability of the eggs of the hens fed the vitamin E free ration, the rapid rise in hatchability when the hens were given wheat germ oil and the rapid decline in hatchability when the wheat germ oil was subsequently withdrawn, that vitamin E is necessary for hatchability or reproduction in poultry and that in this respect the nutrition of poultry is similar to that of the rat.

Tests for Hatchability—The next experiment conducted on the vitamin E requirement for hatchability is that reported by Ender of the State Vitamin Institute, Oslo, Norway, in 1935. The hens in this experiment were fed a mash consisting of two liters of skim milk, three liters of water, 1.5 kilos of cooked potatoes and enough dry mash to give the mixture a doughy consistency. The dry mash was composed of herring meal 10 per cent, peanut meal 4.5 per cent, soybean oil meal 4.5 per cent, cracked corn 26.5 per cent, red dog flour 24 per cent, wheat bran 14 per cent, bone meal 4.5 per cent, clipped oats 10 per cent and mineral salts 2 per cent. In addition each hen received daily about 40 grams of scratch grain consisting of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat and 80 grams of sour skim milk. Cod liver oil to the extent of 2 per cent was used as a regular addition to the mash mixture.

Ender stated in his report that the egg production of the hens fed this ration was normal during the winter months but did not give actual egg production data. Three consecutive hatches were conducted during March. The hatchability of the fertile eggs was 53, 48 and 43 per cent respectively. Beginning on March 21 each hen was fed daily 0.184 grams of wheat germ oil extracted by means of ether mixed with a small amount of alcohol. During the first month after this practice was started three hatches were conducted. The hatchability of the fertile eggs was 35, 40 and 41 per cent. During the next two weeks three more hatches were conducted and the hatchability was 71, 84 and 90 per cent. Unlike the work of Card and his associates there was no immediate response to the feeding of wheat germ oil. This may have been due to the fact that less of the oil was fed daily per hen in the Ender experiment. The experiment is subject to criticism because it was not conducted with proper control measures.

In 1938 Davidson and Schaible of Michigan State College reported the results of an experiment to determine whether or not a breeder ration needs supplementing with extra vitamin E. One pen of hens was fed a normal ration and the other a similar ration in which was incorporated 5 per cent of wheat germ meal. Six hatches were conducted during April and May. The average hatchability of the fertile eggs from the normal ration was 62.9 per cent and that of the ration supplemented with wheat germ 59.2 per cent. The results of this work, therefore, confirm the early work of Card rather than that of Ender.

Cornell Experiments—Further information on this problem is provided by some matching results obtained at the Cornell Poultry Department during the hatching seasons of 1937 and 1938. In 1937 the breeders were fed a mash mixture containing 2 per cent of wheat germ. In 1938 a somewhat similar mash mixture was fed but without the wheat germ. Each of these years a flock of hens was maintained to meet the outside demand for chicks. Both of these flocks were of comparable quality. The hatchability of 3,500 fertile eggs from the 1937 flock fed wheat germ was 76.3 per cent and that of 4,495 fertile eggs from the 1938 flock fed no wheat germ was 83.4 per cent. In this instance the results favored the group of hens fed no


wheat germ. In the case of another group of special breeding the 1937 flock fed wheat germ had a hatchability of fertile eggs of 84.1 per cent and the 1938 flock without wheat germ a hatchability of fertile eggs of 78.1 per cent. In this instance the results favored the group fed wheat germ. The differences obtained in this work represent, therefore, normal variability and no evidence was obtained that additional vitamin E favorably influences hatchability.

Upon carefully analyzing the results of the

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experimental work just discussed I am unable to find any evidence that good poultry rations are greatly or even partially deficient in vitamin E. Nevertheless the problem is not settled since in several of the experiments the hatchability results were not superior, due probably to a partial deficiency of vitamin G. It is doubtful, however, if a partial deficiency of vitamin E occurs very often in practice in view of the excellent results on hatchability which are being obtained at the present time where proper attention is being paid to breeding, feeding and management.

Symptoms of Vitamin E Deficiency—While Card and his associates were demonstrating that poultry requires vitamin E, Adamstone of the University of Illinois made a study of the embryos which died as a result of a lack of vitamin E. He reported in 1931 that:

"During the early development (of the chick embryo) the rate of growth and differential was definitely slower than under normal conditions, but malformations were rare. Some embryos died during the first two days due to disintegration of the circulatory system or its failure to become established. At the end of the fourth day there was a definite critical period which few specimens survived and by this time distinct pathological conditions had arisen in extra embryonic structures. These involved wiping out of the vitelline circulation by establishments of a lethal ring in the blastoderm. This structure was produced by intensive cell proliferation in the mesoderm which resulted in choking out vitelline blood vessels and their subsequent degeneration." Certain other pathological abnormalities were also observed, including profuse hemorrhage.

Adamstone also made a study of the effects of vitamin E deficiency on the testes of the male fowl. In his report of this study he states that:

"The effects of a vitamin E deficiency in the fowl were observed in Rhode Island Red males over a period of approximately two years. Mating experiments showed that after one year on the E-free diet all of the males were capable of fertilizing ova, but that after two years some of the males were sterile.

"In histological sections of the testes made at the end of two years conditions varied from almost normal to complete atrophy, the latter being a condition which has already been described in the male mammal. Moreover, the conditions in any given section were not uniform for even in an advanced stage of E-deficiency there were small islands of apparently normal tissue. However, in this case, as in the mammal, the process of degeneration affects the mature sperm cell first and gradually works to the outside of the seminiferous tubule, thus attacking the youngest maturation stages last. The results of the experiment point definitely to the destruction of the testes under prolonged E-deficiency conditions, but it is also quite apparent that the testis of the fowl is quite resistant to vitamin E deficiency."

Fertility Influence—In the experimental work on hatchability previously discussed, no evidence was obtained that an increase in the vitamin E content of the ration favorably influenced fertility. In one experiment at least the fertility factor was ruled out by rotating the males between pens. The results of Adamstone explain this lack of evidence by showing that the male fowl has a low requirement for vitamin E and that fertility can be maintained for a prolonged period of time on a ration completely lacking in this vitamin.

Potency—Vitamin E is one of the vitamins more widely distributed in nature and in view of this it is found in many poultry feedstuffs. These include whole and ground grains, most of their milling by-products, alfalfa meal and the leaves of many plants. In the grains the vitamin is concentrated in the germ where it is in solution in the oil. Wheat germ oil is the richest known source of vitamin E, but corn germ oil, oat germ oil and cottonseed oil are excellent sources of the vitamin. The potency of feedstuffs in vitamin E cannot yet be expressed

in units of the vitamin. This is due to the fact that present methods of bioassay are at the most only roughly quantitative and frequently not more than qualitative. Bacharach, in a recent review in Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews, made the following statement on the estimation of vitamin E:

"We have at present little knowledge of the quantitative relationship between dose of vitamin E and response for any animal, even for the experimental rats that have been used almost exclusively in laboratory work on the vitamin. It is, therefore, not possible to say with approximate accuracy what difference in response might be expected in the ordinary course of events when two equal groups of animals in the same laboratory are given the same sub-optimal dose of vitamin E. A recent paper by Palmer (of the University of Minnesota) constitutes so far almost the only record in the literature of an attempt at the quantitative estimation of vitamin E. The reviewer's own conclusions are that there is at present no test available that is even roughly quantitative, and that present methods are by no means infallible even for purely qualitative purposes."

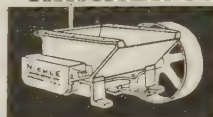
Methods Not Infallible—In view of this situation it seems useless to attempt to express the potency of feedstuffs in units of vitamin E. It is possible in spite of this to get a rough conception of the vitamin E content of feedstuffs by careful analysis of all the work done up to the present time on natural sources of this vitamin. The work of Hathaway and Davis of the University of Nebraska on the vitamin E content of the ingredients of the dairy herd ration, reported in 1934, is of interest in this respect, because they showed that ground alfalfa, wheat bran, standard wheat middlings, linseed oil meal, white hominy feed, white corn, yellow corn, red kaffir and cottonseed meal were reasonably good sources of the vitamin. No attempt, as far as it can be determined from the report, was made to assure the use of fresh feedstuffs in conducting these bioassays.

In support of the results of Hathaway and Davis is the experience of nutrition workers in feeding the rat breeding colony feed mixtures quite similar in makeup to poultry breeder rations. Several months ago I had the opportunity of visiting a rat nutrition laboratory at one of our leading eastern experiment stations. While there I was interested to learn that the breeding colony had been fed a ration consisting of wheat, corn, oats, wheat bran, alfalfa meal, liver meal, meat scrap, dried skim milk, salt,

pulverized limestone and iron for the past twelve years with excellent reproductive results, both in number and in size of litters. Here also no special attempt was made to assure the use of fresh ingredients in preparing this ration as needed from time to time.

Calf Meal for Experiments—It is the frequent practice in rat nutrition laboratories at other institutions to feed the breeding colony a prepared calf meal. The practice developed as the result of experience gained in its use at the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition of Cornell University, where it has given very satisfactory reproductive results. During the past two years in breeding experiments conducted at this laboratory, approximately 12,000 young have been born of female rats fed nothing but this

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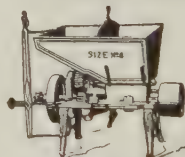
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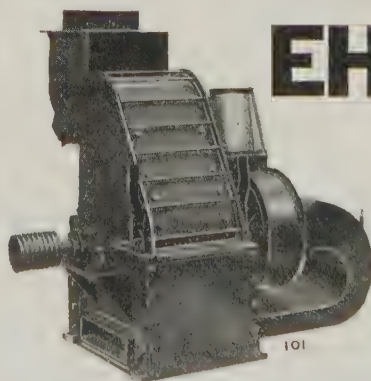
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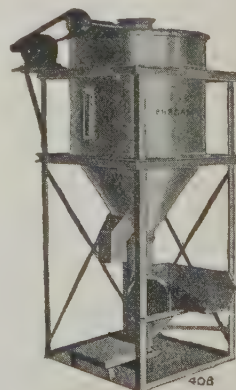
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calf meal. It is the practice to get in about a month's supply of this calf meal at a time. The reproductive record shows no evidence of vitamin E deficiency in the female rats.

In view of the results of Hathaway and Davis and of the experience of these nutrition laboratories, it appears evident that feed mixtures containing a large proportion of ground grains and their by-products with some alfalfa meal contain more than an adequate amount of vitamin E for the maintenance of normal reproduction in the rats even though no special attention is given to assure the use of fresh ingredients in preparing the rations fed the breeding colony. It appears quite probable that this is also true in the case of the hen, since in the hands of capable poultrymen present-day good breeder rations also give excellent reproductive results or hatchability, here also without any particular attention being given to freshness of ingredients or freshness of ration. The fact that it takes more than a year to bring about sterility in the male fowl fed a vitamin E-free ration is evidence that their vitamin E requirement is not large and points to the possibility that the vitamin E requirement of hens also is not large.

[To be continued]

Loans on 32,152,061 bus. wheat amounting to \$19,183,309 had been made thru Nov. 3, the C.C.C. announced.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
July 16.....	16.00	19.00	13.90	15.50
July 23.....	15.00	18.00	13.50	15.75
July 30.....	14.50	16.50	13.50	14.75
Aug. 6.....	14.25	15.00	12.90	14.20
Aug. 13.....	13.50	13.50	12.50	13.75
Aug. 20.....	13.50	13.75	12.40	13.85
Aug. 27.....	12.50	12.50	12.65	14.00
Sept. 3.....	13.00	13.50	12.50	14.75
Sept. 10.....	12.75	13.50	12.00	13.95
Sept. 17.....	13.50	15.00	13.50	15.50
Sept. 24.....	14.00	15.50	13.50	15.75
Oct. 1.....	13.50	16.00	12.10	14.25
Oct. 8.....	13.00	14.50	12.50	14.50
Oct. 15.....	13.00	14.00	12.25	14.50
Oct. 22.....	13.00	14.50	12.70	15.00
Oct. 29.....	13.50	14.50	12.65	14.75
Nov. 5.....	14.00	14.50	13.00	15.75

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
July 16.....	16.75	17.60	93	26.70
July 23.....	16.75	18.10	94	26.70
July 30.....	16.45	17.00	90	26.70
Aug. 6.....	16.10	16.50	89	25.20
Aug. 13.....	15.60	16.10	84	24.70
Aug. 20.....	15.45	15.90	84½	24.50
Aug. 27.....	15.75	16.15	81	24.50
Sept. 3.....	15.10	16.10	84	24.20
Sept. 10.....	15.60	16.80	81½	24.00
Sept. 17.....	16.70	17.75	87½	25.50
Sept. 24.....	16.60	18.00	85	26.00
Oct. 1.....	15.35	16.75	76	27.00
Oct. 8.....	15.65	16.50	76½	25.20
Oct. 15.....	15.35	16.50	69	24.20
Oct. 22.....	15.92	17.00	75	22.50
Oct. 29.....	14.75	14.95	71	22.50
Nov. 5.....	16.25	17.35	71½	22.00

	Kansas City		Chicago	
	Cottonseed Meal	Alfalfa	Corn	
July 16.....	24.50	23.50	18.00	59%
July 23.....	25.50	23.75	18.00	59½
July 30.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	58
Aug. 6.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	53%
Aug. 13.....	25.00	21.75	18.00	53½
Aug. 20.....	25.00	21.10	18.00	54½
Aug. 27.....	24.50	20.60	18.00	55
Sept. 3.....	23.50	20.50	18.00	51½
Sept. 10.....	23.50	21.00	18.00	53¾
Sept. 17.....	23.00	21.10	18.75	53
Sept. 24.....	23.00	21.00	18.75	53
Oct. 1.....	24.00	21.50	18.75	50
Oct. 8.....	24.50	21.00	19.00	47½
Oct. 15.....	26.00	20.00	18.50	45¾
Oct. 22.....	27.00	20.75	18.50	47¾
Oct. 29.....	27.00	20.25	18.50	45½
Nov. 5.....	27.00	20.50	19.00	46

* St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; Shorts St. Louis delivery.

Poultry Industry Exhibited in New England

The fourth annual exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Ass'n, composed of poultry ass'ns in 13 northeastern states, was held in New York City, Oct. 14-18.

Featured at the exposition were exhibits that showed all developments in poultry feeds, and equipment for housing, incubating, treating, and caring for chickens, that have been developed during the last year, as well as new samples of old lines in the poultry supply trade.

Poultry men were attracted by a school conducted under the direction of Prof. L. E. Weaver, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, for both old timers and beginners in the poultry business. The school held daily sessions that covered primary information on poultry marketing, disease control, and other problems; explained how chickens are raised in South America, and included a tour of the New York poultry and egg market.

Other features attracting attention included an interstate 4-H club contest, an auction of baby chicks, and a "Parade of Standard Breeds," that included prize winners in every division of the poultry industry.

Displays showing the importance of egg sales to the poultry industry were featured by the New England Fresh Egg Institute; and by the National Egg Council, which had a 4-foot egg opening and closing automatically and telling its story in an "egg-shell."

Trading Beans for Meal Sound Practice

By PAUL GERLAUGH, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, before American Soybean Ass'n

Practically all of the soybean meal manufacturers in or near Ohio will trade soybean meal for soybeans. Doubtless this situation exists at other locations. With this in mind I have attempted to analyze some of the cattle feeding tests.

During the winter 1923-24 the Iowa station fed one lot of two-year old steers, weighing approximately 950 pounds at the start of the 120-day test, two and one-half pounds of ground soybeans daily per steer along with a full feed of shelled corn, about 20 pounds of silage, and about 2 pounds of hay. To another lot 2.5 pounds of soybean oilmeal was fed. The steers fed the ground soybeans gained 2.4 pounds per day, while those fed the soybean oilmeal gained 2.57 pounds daily. Feeding the ground soybeans or the soybean oilmeal at the rate of 2.5 pounds per day, a ton of either concentrate would supply the protein for 800 steer day rations.

The cattle fed soybean oilmeal gained 2,056 pounds for each 800 steer days and the feed requirements of the two lots showed a saving of 7 pounds of soybean oilmeal and 56 pounds of shelled corn per hundred-weight of gain. Thus, in 2,056 pounds of gain, 143 pounds of soybean oilmeal and 20 bushels of corn were saved.

This test would justify the statement that a ton of beans could have been traded for 1,850 pounds of soybean oilmeal, and when fed to cattle the feeder would have as many pounds of gain as if he had fed a ton of beans and he would have saved 20 bushels of corn in the deal.

A similar analysis of several other tests

shows a greater advantage in some cases, less advantage in others. I feel that we are justified in encouraging our cattle feeders to trade soybeans for soybean oilmeal so long as the handicap is not greater than a ratio of one ton of beans for 1850 pounds of meal.

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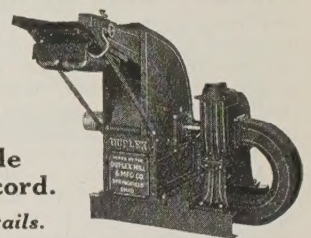
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Wholesale Feed Business Declined in 1937-38

The wholesale feed business, which increased 35.7% during the period 1935-37, declined 29.7% in its net sales between the first quarter of 1937, and the first quarter of 1938, according to a survey of wholesale distribution of farm supplies reported by the Bureau of the Census. The period from the second quarter, 1937, to the second quarter, 1938, showed an even greater decline in net sales, 32.2%. The report extends to June 30, 1938.

The greatest declines were registered in the west north central states, which include Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, where drouth created an abnormal feed market in 1935 and 1936. In these states the decrease between the first quarters of 1937 and 1938 was 43.3%; between the second quarter, 39%.

Wholesale feed sales in the north central states, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, suffered similar set-backs, 28.8% for the period between the first quarters, and 39.2% between the second quarters.

Manufacturing sales branches of feed companies showed declines of 24.5% and 27.5%, respectively. The feed business showed the greatest decrease in sales of 254 farm products wholesale groups, including fertilizer and seeds, covered by the survey.

Feed Outlook in 1939

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on Nov. 3 that the livestock numbers have increased somewhat this year, the number of grain consuming animal units on Jan. 1, 1939, is expected to be about 8 per cent below the average for the years 1928-32. The supply of feed grains per animal unit, therefore, will again be well above average, and about the same as last year. The supply of hay per animal unit will be the second largest in 30 years.

About 3,150,000 tons of oilseed cake and meal supplies are indicated for domestic use as feed in 1938-39. This is 15 per cent less than the record supplies that were available for feed last season. These smaller prospective supplies, however, are larger than those for any previous season except 1937-38.

Total supplies of cottonseed cake and meal in 1938-39 will be much smaller than in the 1937-38 season. Based on the Oct. 1 forecast of cotton production, only about 1,900,000 tons of cake and meal are expected from the 1938 cottonseed crop, compared with the production of 2,830,000 tons in 1937-38 and 2,031,000 tons in 1936-37. The 1938 production, however, was supplemented by a carry-over on Aug. 1, 1938, equivalent to about 370,000 tons of cake and meal, making a total prospective supply of 2,270,000 tons in 1938-39.

Exports of cottonseed cake and meal in 1938-39 will probably be relatively small. The expansion of cotton production in other countries has resulted in a considerable increase in the commercial supplies of cottonseed and of cottonseed cake and meal for European needs, thereby greatly reducing European demand for cottonseed cake and meal from the United States.

Soybean cake and meal supplies for 1937-38 will be the largest on record. Soybean production in the 6 important commercial producing States was indicated on Oct. 1 at 43,700,000 bus.; compared with 38,100,000 in 1937, 27,700,000 in 1936, and 42,400,000 bus. in 1935. The percentage of the soybean crop that has been crushed or exported has continued to increase from 65 per cent of the 1935 crop, and 68 per cent of the 1936 crop, to probably about 73 per cent of the 1937 crop. It is estimated that about 34 million bushels of the 1938 crop will be crushed. This would be equivalent to over 800,000 tons of soybean cake and meal.

Supplies of linseed cake and meal for domestic use in 1938-39 are expected to be slightly

larger than during 1937-38. There will be more meal from domestic flaxseed than last season. It is also probable that the quantity of cake and meal resulting from the crushing of imported flaxseed that will be retained in this country for feeding will be larger than a year ago.

Cod Liver Oil or Irradiated Ergosterol

In an experiment at Beltsville, Md., by R. B. Nestler extending over a period of 11 mo., six pens of 18 pullets each were housed without access to direct sunlight and fed an all-mash ration containing 1.2 per cent of phosphorus and 3 per cent of calcium. Pens 1, 2, and 3 received vitamin D supplement in the form of 1, 2, and 8 per cent of cod-liver oil, while pens 1A, 2A, and 3A also received 0.5 per cent of 160 D irradiated ergosterol in each case.

The mixtures containing the irradiated ergosterol showed no superiority over the same quantities of unsupplemented cod-liver oil. The relatively high levels of vitamin D in the rations containing 1 or 2 per cent of supplemented cod-liver oil produced no deleterious effects on the hens or their eggs. Feeding 8 per cent of cod-liver oil either plain or supplemented had a pronounced deleterious effect on feed consumption and the production, average weight, total weight, yolk weight, and hatchability of eggs, and also resulted in yolks lighter in color than where lower levels of cod liver oil were fed. The various rations produced no significant differences with reference to average weight, thickness and strength of eggshells; thickness of shell membranes; albumin weight; percentage of thick albumin; or fertility of total eggs set.

Vitamins Content of Fish Oils Vary

The vitamin D content of British Columbia pilchard oil ranges from 20 to 85 A.O. A.C. chick units per gram, according to vitamin D bio-assays with chicks, made by Jacob Biely, William Chalmers, and E. A. Lloyd, at the University of British Columbia.

The variation occurs inversely according to the yield of oil from the reduced fish. Early season oil, produced when the fish are lean, carries from two to three times as much vitamin D as the late season oil, produced when the fish are fat. This variation in vitamin D potency is paralleled by a variation in the vitamin A potency, as determined by the antimony trichloride test.

Similar studies with salmon oils shows variations in vitamin D potency, depending upon the species of fish used in producing the oil. Most salmon oil produced on the British Columbia coast carries about 125 chick units of vitamin D per gram, but some samples will go as high as 200. A wide variation occurs also in the vitamin A content of this oil, but the vitamin A content is not correlated with the vitamin D content.

Herring oils studied showed about 50 chick units of vitamin D per gram. The vitamin A content was uniformly low. Dogfish (grayfish) oils demonstrated a very low vitamin D content, but were very high in vitamin A.

Presumably all of these oils and blends of these oils are suitable sources of vitamins A and D for poultry. But the variations in their vitamins content urges upon the buyer the need for a guarantee of their vitamins content, as determined by assays with chicks.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Mary Juhn, formerly research associate in the Whitman Biological Laboratories of the University of Chicago, has been appointed research associate professor in the poultry department of the University of Maryland.

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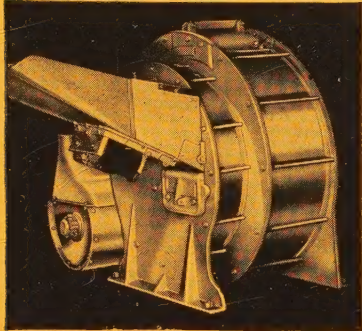
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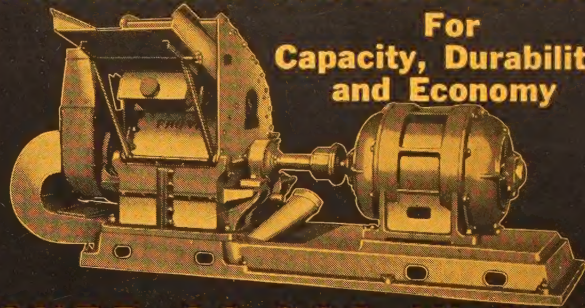
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

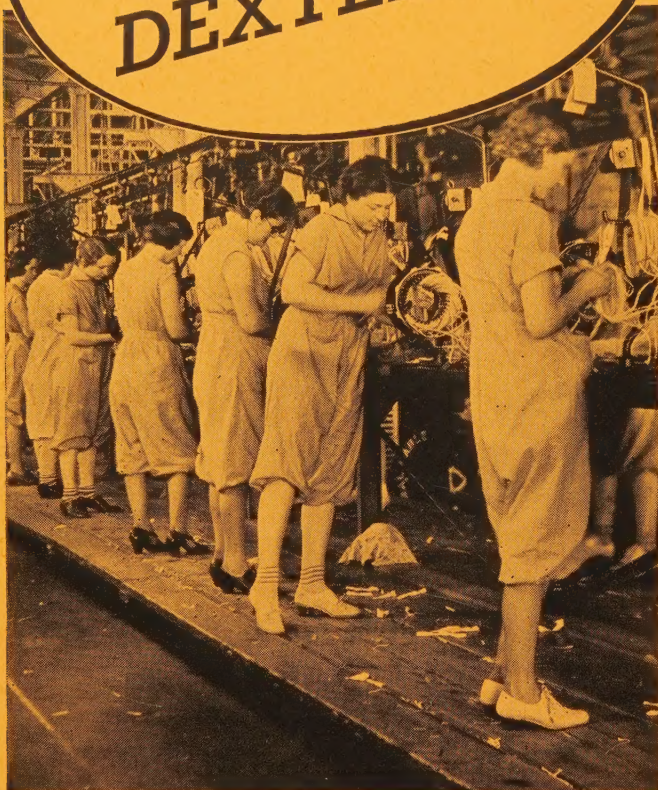
Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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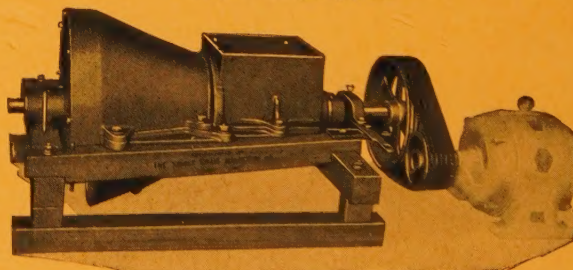
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